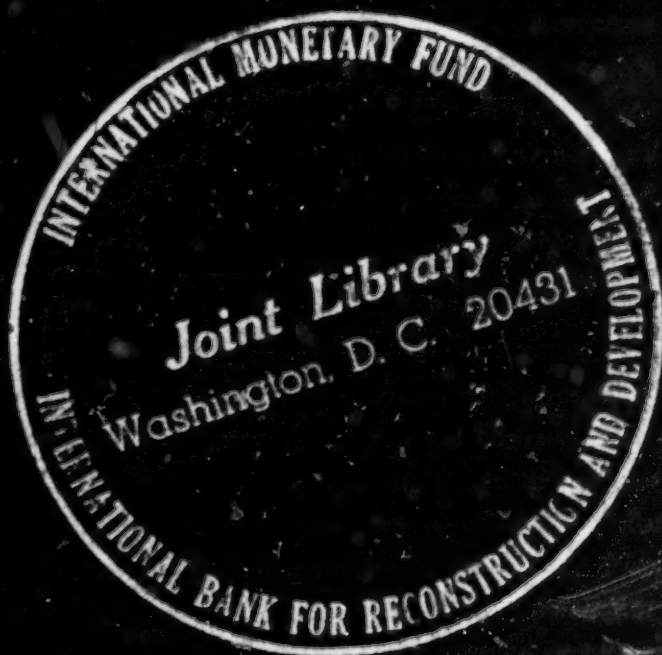


Second Five-Year Plan

1966/67-1970/71

SUPPLEMENT OF PROJECTS



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FOREWORD

Uganda's Second Five-Year Development Plan was inaugurated two-and-a-half years ago, when **"Work for Progress"** was published. That document contains a statement of the country's development objectives, the strategy for the attainment of the objectives, the broad outline of the planned evolution of the different sectors of the economy, and a mention of the most important projects to be executed in the various sectors. What **"Work for Progress"** does not do, and what this Supplement purports to do, is to give details of the development projects planned. This Supplement can, therefore, be regarded as the elaboration of **"Work for Progress"**, or as the implementation framework of the Second Five-Year Plan, since the implementation of any development plan necessarily involves the execution of defined projects.

In this Supplement, an attempt is made to present a succinct summary description of all the major development projects to be undertaken in the public sector during the Second Five-Year Plan. Throughout the Supplement, emphasis is laid on the description of the time pattern of the development/capital expenditure on each project. This emphasis is in recognition of the fact that this type of expenditure is the single most objective indicator of the national development effort. In the case of Government projects an attempt is also made to indicate the implications of the relevant development expenditure for the recurrent budget, as this often constitutes a serious constraint on the scale of development feasible.

The original intention was to prepare and issue this Supplement concurrently with **"Work for Progress"**. It was soon realised, however, that in order to do that, the publication of **"Work for Progress"** would have to be delayed considerably. This was not deemed desirable, as it is important to publish the basic Plan document at the inauguration of the Plan itself. As it turned out, it was not until the very end of 1967, after a long-delayed improvement of the staffing position in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, that work on this Supplement seriously got under way. Since then, the preparation of the Supplement has been one of the main preoccupations of my Ministry. The fact

that the Supplement comes out so late in the Plan imparts on it the character of a progress report, in part. Readers should be able to derive from the Supplement an idea of the country's development performance during the first two years of the Plan.

The Supplement attempts to give an accurate description of every project covered. However, it is not claimed that every project will necessarily be executed in the form postulated here. Everyone acquainted with development work will appreciate that projects and programmes are liable to change in character from time to time. It is, therefore, important to emphasise that this Supplement contains not project blue-prints but simply well-considered concepts of developmental undertakings. Again quite normally, it will turn out that, by the end of the Plan period, a number of projects not even mentioned in this Supplement will have been undertaken while others described in the Supplement may not have got off the ground yet. This is simply because in real life plan implementation priorities do shift with time—new ideas emerge and are incorporated while some old ones are discarded in the light of changing circumstances. Related to this, I would like to recall the fact that parts of this document were prepared many months ago. It has, therefore, not always been possible to present the most recent versions of the projects described.

Within the Government Sector, these remarks apply particularly to the Education programme. Government has recently taken important policy decisions regarding the development of education in the country. As, however, the financial and some other implications of these decisions are still being worked out, the education development programme as presented in this document—especially those parts of the programme relating to secondary and technical education—should be regarded as strictly provisional and liable to change in a major way.

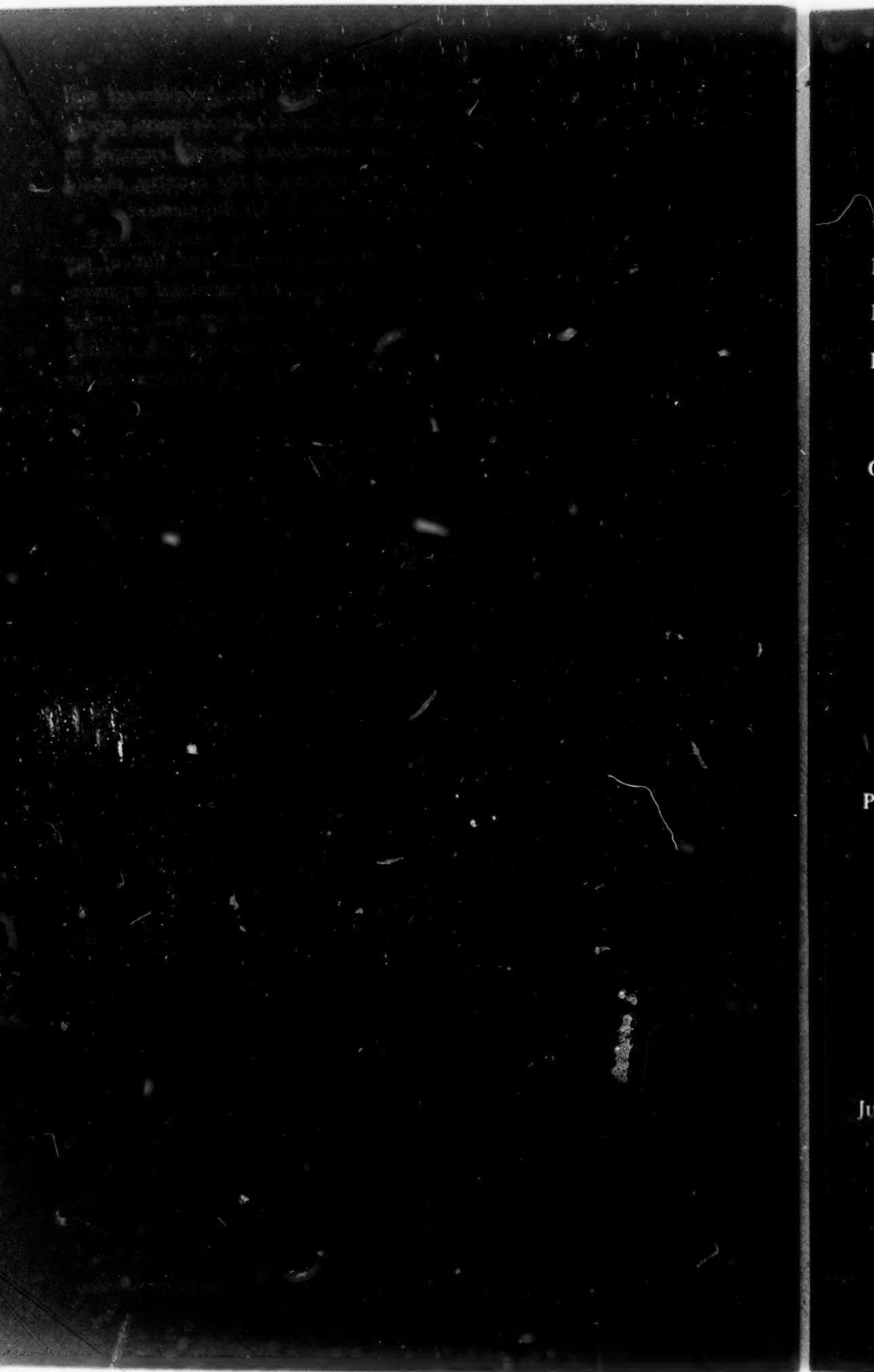
Subject to the necessary qualifications that I have cited, the projects contained in this document represent the Public Sector's development intentions. All the projects have been approved by the Planning Commission in principle. Moreover, the entire volume has been deliberated at the Second Meeting of the National Economic and Social Advisory Council. A number of comments and suggestions made at the latter meeting have been incorporated in the Supplement as now presented.

I trust that, whatever its shortcomings, this Supplement will be of use to all persons interested in Uganda's development efforts. Public servants, as well as other individuals actively engaged in promoting the economic and social welfare of the country, should find an invaluable companion and guide in this Supplement.

I would like to express my personal gratitude and that of my Ministry to every person in the Ministries, the parastatal organisations, and the private sector, whose co-operation has made possible the issue of this document. I very much hope that, on reading this Supplement, they will appreciate that their assistance went for a useful purpose.

Imokae

Minister of Planning and Economic Development.



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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

COVERAGE

This Supplement is intended primarily as an inventory of development projects which constitute the base of the Second Five-Year Plan. On the basis of definitions given further below, it can be claimed for this Supplement that it covers all major projects in the Government sector, excluding defence.

The extent of coverage is much less with regard to parastatal projects. Within this latter category, the projects of the Uganda parastatal organisations are covered better than those of the East Africa parastatal organisations. Moreover, with regard to the projects of the East African Railways Corporation, the East African Airways Corporation, and the East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, estimates of capital expenditure are given without any supporting literary descriptions. Earlier drafts of the Supplement contained an aggregated presentation of manufacturing projects in the private sector. However, in view of the great difficulties in obtaining accurate data on private sector projects, it has been decided to confine the published edition of the Supplement to just the public sector. The public sector itself is not fully covered as the only local administration projects taken into account are the major water and sewerage works undertaken by the Kampala City Council and the Jinja Municipal Council. In the Supplement, these particular projects are presented together with projects of the Ministry of Regional Administrations.

The varying coverage as between the different executing sectors is a reflection of the widely differing degree to which the relevant information is available. The same factor governs the quality of the different project descriptions even within a single executing sector. The intention was to present a concise description of the main features of every project covered. It turns out, however, that while for some projects the write-ups now presented constitute a highly abridged version of the total information available, for others the brief write-ups represent all that is known about the projects.

In the description of the various projects, great care has been taken to indicate the financial expenditure involved, and its evolution over the period of the Plan. This has been taken as the core of every project description, mainly because financial expenditure is the most important common characteristic among all development projects as defined in the Supplement. For Government projects details are given of development and recurrent expenditure. However, no estimates of recurrent expenditure are given for parastatal projects. This is partly because such estimates are exceedingly difficult to obtain, but mainly because this type of expenditure normally constitutes no financing problem for non-Government projects which are almost by definition presumed, after their implementation, to generate sufficient earnings to meet all the recurrent/operating costs involved.

DEFINITIONS

It is never easy to devise a definition of a "*project*" which will hold good in all circumstances. Subject to inevitable inconsistencies in applying the definition, in this Supplement a project is taken to be any distinguishable, co-ordinated undertaking or measure (or conglomeration of closely related undertakings or measures under the execution of a single organisation) which can be, in a technical sense, set up independently of other undertakings or measures for the organised exploitation of resources with a view to enhancing the economic and/or social welfare of the country's population. Central to the definition as used here is the assumption that every project involves development expenditure, as defined further below. This additional stipulation excludes, from the definition of a project, those purely re-organisational exercises and the expansion of services and operations which entail only a growth in non-development expenditure.

"*Development Expenditure*" is a concept used to extend the idea of growth-promoting spending to a wider field than mere capital formation as understood in national accounting terms. In general terms, as used in this Supplement, development expenditure is considered to be that expenditure incurred once and for all over a fairly well-defined period of time for the purpose of creating, expanding, or replacing productive capacity (in the widest sense of the term), improving efficiency, increasing the fund of knowledge about resources, or simply for modernising society generally.

The most important items of expenditure embraced by the concept as applied in the Supplement include:—

- (i) the acquisition of machinery and equipment, including vehicles;
- (ii) the erection or acquisition of buildings and civil engineering structures or extensions thereof;
- (iii) the acquisition of land;
- (iv) the development of land for subsequent productive use;
- (v) the planting of perennial crops;
- (vi) the purchase of livestock;
- (vii) the provision by Government of investment funds to parastatal organisations;
- (viii) the provision by Government of grants, subsidies or credit to producers in the private sector; and
- (ix) the conduct of feasibility studies, pilot schemes, surveys, mineral explorations, and specialised research.

Development Expenditure also covers the replacement of various assets of a minimum lifetime and value. Indeed several projects in the Supplement relate wholly to the replacement of assets.

"*Recurrent Expenditure*" constitutes the more or less perpetual financial commitment in respect of a particular undertaking or service. It is that expenditure to be met year after year as a result of having incurred the initial development expenditure. It needs to be emphasised that the recurrent expenditure estimates given in this Supplement relate only to the recurrent expenditure

incidental upon the execution of the project in question. In other words, this is the recurrent expenditure which would be avoided if the project were not undertaken. Where a project involves the expansion of an existing service or facility, it is important to remember that the recurrent expenditure estimates shown represent only the *additional* expenditure consequent upon the particular expansion involved. It also needs to be pointed out that these estimates take no account of any revenues that might be generated by the projects to which they relate. That is to say, any such revenues have not been deducted in arriving at the recurrent expenditure figures given in this document.

COMPARISON WITH "WORK FOR PROGRESS"

The total development expenditure on projects contained in this Supplement adds up to Shs. 2,035 million for Government, and Shs. 1,685 million for parastatal organisations. "Work for Progress", however, sets the following development spending targets for the two sectors:—

<i>Government:</i>	Minimum:	Shs. 1,440 m.
	Trend:	Shs. 1,800 m.
	Peak:	Shs. 2,160 m.
<i>Parastatal Organisations:</i>		Shs. 1,200 m.

Since the Government targets are inclusive of spending on defence projects, Government projects in this Supplement may be taken to represent the peak target, on the hypothesis that the implicit peak target for defence spending in "Work for Progress" is Shs. 125 million over the five-year period. Although the Plan specifically sets only one spending target for parastatal organisations this must be considered as carrying with it the same degree of flexibility as attaches to the Government spending target. In this sense, the sum of parastatal projects in this Supplement can, therefore, also be regarded as reflecting a "peak" spending target.

Even without speaking in terms of peak and trend targets, the total estimated expenditure on all projects in the Supplement can be related to the Plan's targets in the sense of paragraph 3.73 (a) of "Work for Progress":—

"There should be somewhat more projects available in the Plan than it is intended to complete in the aggregate. This will allow for a carry-over of semi-finished projects at the end of the Plan and provide for possible over-fulfilment in favourable circumstances. It will also allow for projects to be eliminated if subsequent information suggests that this is advisable."

COMPARISON WITH ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

A perfect correspondence between figures in this Supplement and those in the annual Government Development Estimates or accounts cannot be expected. In the first place, the estimates/accounts list as development expenditure certain items that cannot be related to identifiable projects, on the basis of definitions adopted here. On the other hand, some of the items covered as development

expenditure on the present definitions would normally appear in the recurrent budget. Moreover, the allocation of items as between Ministries might also differ.

Another source of difference is the fact that while the development estimates/accounts always record the flow of anticipated or actual financial payments, the intention in this Supplement was to give, as much as possible and wherever appropriate, a phasing of expenditure that corresponds to the rate of execution of the works involved. Similarly, in the case of contractor-financed projects, an attempt, not entirely successful, was made to give only the value of the works and to omit such purely financial phenomena as interest payments. Where a project entails merely the disbursement of funds without any directly related physical works, then there should be only minor discrepancies between the figures in this Supplement and those in the development estimates/accounts.

TIME REFERENCE

Data on the different projects in this Supplement have been assembled over a period of almost two years. There is, therefore, no single reference point in time for the Supplement. In a very general way, however, all the contents of this document may be taken to represent the state of knowledge and plans as at the end of the financial year 1967/68.

SUMMARY

TABLE 1—PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT/CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1966/67—1970/71, BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

Sector Code No.	Sector	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		TOTAL 1966/67—1970/71	
		Shts.'000	%	Shts.'000	%	Shts.'000	%	Shts.'000	%	Shts.'000	%	Shts.'000	%
01	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY: Government .. Parastatal ..	19,904	5.8	22,993	5.6	37,858	4.5	49,544	4.5	46,480	4.6	176,779	4.8
		8,614	2.5	11,278	2.8	13,068	1.5	10,448	0.9	8,171	0.8	51,579	1.4
	TOTAL ..	28,518	8.3	34,271	8.4	50,926	6.0	59,992	5.4	54,651	5.4	228,358	6.1
02	LIVESTOCK, FISHING AND HUNTING: Government .. Parastatal ..	12,049	3.5	11,715	2.9	78,310	9.2	66,659	6.0	59,260	5.8	227,993	6.1
		1,360	0.4	2,640	0.6	3,800	0.4	3,570	0.3	3,530	0.3	14,900	0.4
	TOTAL ..	13,409	3.9	14,355	3.5	82,110	9.6	70,229	6.4	62,790	6.2	242,893	6.5
03	MINING AND QUARRYING: Government .. Parastatal ..	2,316	0.7	2,718	0.7	3,108	0.4	3,032	0.3	2,848	0.3	14,022	0.4
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL ..	2,316	0.7	2,718	0.7	3,108	0.4	3,032	0.3	2,848	0.3	14,022	0.4
04	MANUFACTURING: Government .. Parastatal ..	4,200	1.2	4,173	1.0	6,417	0.8	18,136	1.6	17,080	1.7	50,006	1.3
		19,689	5.8	37,987	9.3	58,747	6.9	207,893	18.8	213,115	21.0	537,431	14.4
	TOTAL ..	23,889	7.0	42,160	10.3	65,164	7.7	226,029	20.5	230,195	22.7	587,437	15.8
05	CONSTRUCTION: Government .. Parastatal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
06	ELECTRICITY: Government .. Parastatal ..	13,540	4.0	21,000	5.1	24,400	2.9	72,400	6.6	118,900	11.7	250,240	6.7
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL ..	13,540	4.0	21,000	5.1	24,400	2.9	72,400	6.6	118,900	11.7	250,240	6.7

(continued)

TABLE 1—PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT/CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1966/67—1970/71, BY ECONOMIC SECTOR—continued

Sector Code No.	Sector	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		Total 1966/67-1970/71	
		Shs. '000	%	Shs. '000	%	Shs. '000	%	Shs. '000	%	Shs. '000	%	Shs. '000	%
07	WATER AND SEWERAGE:												
	Government	6,358	1.9	10,222	2.5	40,639	4.8	34,216	3.1	17,426	1.7	108,861	2.9
	Parastatal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	6,358	1.9	10,222	2.5	40,639	4.8	34,216	3.1	17,426	1.7	108,861	2.9
08	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND												
	COMMUNICATIONS:												
	Government	9,237	2.7	32,504	7.9	62,448	7.3	122,227	11.1	154,195	15.2	380,611	10.2
	Parastatal	121,833	35.7	91,054	22.3	79,949	9.4	87,568	7.9	84,235	8.3	464,639	12.5
	TOTAL	131,070	38.4	123,558	30.2	142,397	16.7	209,795	19.0	238,430	23.5	845,250	22.7
09	COMMERCE AND TOURISM:												
	Government	32,152	9.4	28,890	7.1	61,094	7.2	9,184	0.8	5,614	0.6	136,934	3.7
	Parastatal	20,700	6.1	13,880	3.4	29,480	3.5	37,030	3.4	7,560	0.7	108,650	2.9
	TOTAL	52,852	15.5	42,770	10.5	90,574	10.7	46,214	4.2	13,174	1.3	245,584	6.6
10	HEALTH SERVICES:												
	Government	21,356	6.3	24,337	5.9	40,320	4.7	41,540	3.8	41,980	4.1	169,533	4.6
	Parastatal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	21,356	6.3	24,337	5.9	40,320	4.7	41,540	3.8	41,980	4.1	169,533	4.6
11	EDUCATION SERVICES:												
	Government	14,034	4.1	22,408	5.5	101,407	11.9	146,724	13.3	76,119	7.5	360,692	9.7
	Parastatal	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	0.2	2,500	0.2	5,000	0.1
	TOTAL	14,034	4.1	22,408	5.5	101,407	11.9	149,224	13.5	78,619	7.7	365,692	9.8
12	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:												
	Government	958	0.3	1,538	0.4	10,218	1.2	6,608	0.6	5,444	0.5	24,766	0.7
	Parastatal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	958	0.3	1,538	0.4	10,218	1.2	6,608	0.6	5,444	0.5	24,766	0.7

(continued)

Sector Code No.	Sector	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	
		Shs.'000	%	Shs.'000	%	Shs.'000	%	Shs.'000	%	Shs.'000	%	Shs.'000	%
13	INFORMATION AND BROADCAST- ING:												
	Government	—	—	3,060	0.7	14,220	1.7	16,200	1.5	15,580	1.5	49,060	1.3
	Parastatal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	—	3,060	0.7	14,220	1.7	16,200	1.5	15,580	1.5	49,060	1.3
14	GENERAL—GOVERNMENT:												
	Government	4,924	1.4	26,551	6.5	76,654	9.0	45,330	4.1	23,620	2.3	177,079	4.8
	Parastatal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	4,924	1.4	26,551	6.5	76,654	9.0	45,330	4.1	23,620	2.3	177,079	4.8
15	OTHER SERVICES:												
	Government	1,696	0.5	2,124	0.5	5,864	0.7	4,684	0.4	3,358	0.3	17,726	0.5
	Parastatal	12,500	3.7	16,080	3.9	11,160	1.3	—	—	—	—	39,740	1.1
	TOTAL	14,196	4.2	18,204	4.5	17,024	2.0	4,684	0.4	3,358	0.3	57,466	1.5
16	HOUSING:												
	Government	6,550	1.9	2,021	0.5	42,640	5.0	49,380	4.5	40,640	4.0	141,231	3.8
	Parastatal	7,060	2.1	19,862	4.9	48,424	5.7	69,654	6.3	67,594	6.7	212,594	5.7
	TOTAL	13,610	4.0	21,883	5.3	91,064	10.7	119,034	10.8	108,234	10.7	353,825	9.5
—	ALL SECTORS:												
	Government	135,734	39.8	195,254	47.7	581,197	68.4	613,464	55.5	509,644	50.2	2,035,293	54.7
	Parastatal	205,296	60.2	213,781	52.3	269,028	31.6	491,063	44.5	505,605	49.8	1,684,773	45.3
	GRAND TOTAL	341,030	100.0	409,035	100.0	850,225	100.0	1,104,527	100.0	1,015,249	100.0	3,720,066	100.0
—	Less Financial transfers from Government to Parastatal Organizations ‡												
		15,686	—	24,580	—	48,681	—	2,500	—	1,250	—	92,697	—
	NET TOTAL	325,344	—	384,455	—	801,544	—	1,102,027	—	1,013,999	—	3,627,369	—

NOTE.—* No information was collected on projects in the Construction Sector.

† Includes Water and Sewerage Projects of the Kampala City Council and the Jinja Municipal Council.

‡ The deductions made refer to projects involving financial transfers from Government to Parastatal Organizations in cases where the Capital Expenditure Programme of the Parastatal Organization in question has been covered independently in the Supplement.

**GOVERNMENT
SECTOR
PROJECTS**

TABLE 2—SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, 1966/67—1970/71, BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

Code No.	Economic Sector	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		Total 1966/67-1970/71	
		Shs.'000	%	Shs.'000	%	Shs.'000	%	Shs.'000	%	Shs.'000	%	Shs.'000	%
01	Agriculture and Forestry	19,904	14.7	22,993	11.8	37,858	6.5	49,544	8.1	46,480	9.1	176,779	8.7
02	Livestock, Fishing and Hunting	12,049	8.9	11,715	6.0	78,310	13.5	66,659	10.9	59,260	11.6	227,993	11.2
03	Mining and Quarrying	2,316	1.7	2,718	1.4	3,108	0.5	3,032	0.5	2,848	0.6	14,022	0.7
04	Manufacturing	4,200	3.1	4,173	2.1	6,417	1.1	18,136	3.0	17,080	3.4	50,006	2.5
05	Construction*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
06	Electricity	6,358	4.7	10,222	5.2	40,639	7.0	34,216	5.6	17,426	3.4	108,861	5.3
07	Water and Sewerage†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08	Transport, Storage and Communications	9,237	6.8	32,504	16.6	62,448	10.7	122,227	19.9	154,195	30.3	380,611	18.7
09	Commerce and Tourism	32,152	23.7	28,890	14.8	61,094	10.5	9,184	1.5	5,614	1.1	136,934	6.7
10	Health Services	21,356	15.7	24,337	12.5	40,320	6.9	41,540	6.8	41,980	8.2	169,533	8.3
11	Education Services	14,034	10.3	22,408	11.5	101,407	17.4	146,724	23.9	76,119	14.9	360,692	17.7
12	Community Development	958	0.7	1,538	0.8	10,218	1.8	6,608	1.1	5,444	1.1	24,766	1.2
13	Information and Broadcasting	4,924	3.6	26,551	13.6	14,220	2.4	16,200	2.6	15,580	3.1	49,060	2.4
14	General—Government	1,696	1.2	2,124	1.1	76,654	13.2	45,330	7.4	23,620	4.6	177,079	8.7
15	Other Services	6,550	4.8	2,021	1.0	5,864	1.0	4,684	0.8	3,358	0.7	17,726	0.9
16	Housing	—	—	—	—	42,640	7.3	49,380	8.0	40,640	8.0	141,231	6.9
	TOTAL	135,734	100.0	195,254	100.0	581,197	100.0	613,464	100.0	509,644	100.0	2,035,293	100.0

NOTES—* No information was collected on projects in the Construction Sector.

† Includes Water and Sewerage Projects of the Kampala City Council and Jinja Municipal Council.

TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	Shs. '000					TOTAL 1966/67 - 1970/71
		1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	
01	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY:						
01-07-01	Group Farms and Tractor Hire Service	8,396	9,328	12,460	14,020	12,800	57,004
01-07-02	Cotton Insecticide Subsidy Scheme	2,752	6,750	9,000	11,250	11,250	41,002
01-07-03	Coffee Development in Western Region	60	140	720	720	720	2,360
01-07-04	Arabica Coffee Research Station	139	—	799	650	—	1,588
01-07-05	Kinyala Sugar Project (a) Estate Development	2,361	41	718	14,255	10,867	28,242
01-07-07	Establishment of the Uganda Tea Growers' Corporation	1,653	580	1,381	2,500	1,250	7,364
01-07-09	Flue-cured Tobacco Development Scheme	680	1,740	—	—	—	2,420
01-07-10	Cocoa Development Scheme	79	—	200	200	—	479
01-07-11	Citrus Development Scheme	—	880	1,940	—	—	2,820
01-07-12	Irrigated Rice Development Scheme	—	100	120	—	—	220
01-07-13	Seed Multiplication Scheme	—	—	960	780	4,560	6,300
01-07-14	Pilot Irrigation and Swamp Reclamation Schemes	152	1,454	1,263	1,040	600	4,509
01-07-15	Development of the Aringa Valley	12	340	300	—	—	652
01-07-16	Expansion of the Land Planning Service	1,840	—	—	—	—	1,840
01-07-22	Forestry Development Programme	1,780	1,640	7,505	493	3,653	18,251
01-13-12	NUYO Settlement Schemes and Producers' Groups	—	—	492	456	780	1,728
	TOTAL	19,904	22,993	37,858	49,544	46,480	176,779

(continued)

TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL	
							1966/67—1970/71	Sht. '000
02	LIVESTOCK, FISHING AND HUNTING:							
02-08-01	Veterinary Dispensaries	839	—	74	1,050	1,176		3,139
02-08-02	Tsetse Reclamation	6,280	6,080	6,860	5,440	4,420		29,080
02-08-03	Tick Eradication	312	98	37,220	36,120	36,120		109,870
02-08-04	Tick-Borne Diseases and Tick Control Research Project	—	139	—	3,582	2,149		5,870
02-08-05	Epidemic Disease Control	224	356	1,020	160	340		2,100
02-08-06	Stock Routes and Quarantines	458	—	420	420	220		1,518
02-08-07	Livestock Equipment Subsidy	227	—	2,400	2,400	2,400		7,427
02-08-08	Aswa Fact-Finding Beef Ranch	—	2,252	1,986	480	200		4,918
02-08-09	Ankole Ranching Scheme and Ruhengeri Field Station	1,720	2,010	—	—	—		3,730
02-08-10	Beef Breeders' Loans	—	—	1,800	1,800	1,800		5,400
02-08-11	Dairy Breeding Farms	1,695	—	14,980	5,100	480		22,255
02-08-12	Artificial Insemination Service	—	—	520	160	360		1,040
02-08-13	Exotic Cattle for Institutional Farms	—	—	2,500	2,500	2,500		7,500
02-08-14	Dairy Farmers' Loans	—	—	5,220	4,760	4,660		14,640
02-08-15	Pig and Poultry Farming Development	26	—	340	500	260		1,126
02-08-16	Sheep and other Small Stock Farming Development	96	—	280	280	280		936
02-08-17	Development of the Hides and Skins Industry	—	—	370	220	220		810
02-08-18	Bee-keeping Development	—	—	400	160	160		720
02-08-19	Lake Victoria Fisheries Research	92	—	40	27	15		174
02-08-20	Launches for the Fisheries Department	—	—	500	500	500		1,500
02-08-21	Fishing Equipment Subsidy	80	100	120	140	160		600
02-08-22	Miscellaneous Fisheries Development Schemes	—	—	20	20	—		40
02-08-23	Development Programme of the Game Department	—	680	1,240	840	840		3,600
02-08-24	TOTAL	12,049	11,715	78,310	66,659	59,260		227,993

(continued)

TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	Shs. '000					TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
		1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	
03	MINING AND QUARRYING:						
03-09-01	Assistance to Small Miners	—	—	142	142	142	426
03-09-02	Government Mineral Exploration	2,316	2,718	2,966	2,890	2,706	13,596
	TOTAL ..	2,316	2,718	3,108	3,032	2,848	14,022
04	MANUFACTURING:						
04-02-06	Extension of the Government Printing Press	4,060	1,070	—	—	—	5,130
04-06-02	The Centre for Industrial Development	—	19	1,007	1,876	1,420	4,322
04-07-06	Kinyala Sugar Project (b) Factory Development	—	—	1,000	15,060	15,060	31,120
04-08-18	Establishment of the Dairy Industry Corporation	—	3,000	2,000	—	—	5,000
04-08-29	Commercial Boatyard	—	—	240	—	—	240
04-12-05	Extension to Government Pharmaceutical Plant	—	—	600	—	—	600
04-13-15	Handloom Weaving	—	44	50	100	100	294
04-17-23	New Central Police Mechanical Workshop and New Radio Installation Bay and Engine Rooms	—	—	720	600	—	1,320
04-17-39	Prison Industries and Handicraft Workshops	140	40	800	500	500	1,980
	TOTAL ..	4,200	4,173	6,417	18,136	17,080	50,006
05	CONSTRUCTION*	—	—	—	—	—	—
06	ELECTRICITY	—	—	—	—	—	—

(continued)

TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	Shs. '000					
		1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
07	WATER AND SEWERAGE†:						
07-09-03	Borehole Construction Programme	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	18,000
07-09-04	Karamoja Groundwater Survey	438	402	1	—	—	841
07-09-05	Valley Tank Construction Programme	1,420	1,400	1,620	2,320	2,100	8,860
07-09-06	Bunyaruguru Water Supply Scheme	—	—	—	500	320	820
07-09-07	Kisoro Water Supply Scheme	400	80	1,980	—	—	2,460
07-09-08	Muhokya and Paidha Water Supply Schemes	—	—	220	—	—	220
07-10-01	Pre-Investment Survey for the Preparation of Master Plans for Water and Sewerage for Greater Kampala and Greater Jinja	—	—	1,868	1,526	544	3,938
07-10-02	Pre-Investment Survey of Water and Sewerage Requirements of Urban Centres other than Kampala and Jinja	—	—	1,438	418	—	1,856
07-10-03	Emergency Water and Sewerage Works in Urban Centres other than Kampala and Jinja	—	—	9,152	10,852	4,862	24,866
07-10-04	Emergency Water Supply Extensions at Kampala	500	4,740	9,500	—	—	14,740
07-10-05	Emergency Sewerage Extensions at Kampala	—	—	9,000	15,000	6,000	30,000
07-10-06	Emergency Water Supply Extensions at Jinja	—	—	2,260	—	—	2,260
	TOTAL	6,358	10,222	40,639	34,216	17,426	108,861

(continued)

TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	Shs. '000					
		1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
08	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS:						
08-14-01	Mbarara-Ntungamo Road	400	—	—	—	—	400
08-14-02	Kabale-Ntungamo Road	2,946	8,718	14,000	12,736	—	38,400
08-14-03	Fort Portal-Kasese-Katunguru Road	920	4,285	600	—	—	5,805
08-14-04	Mbarara-Katunguru Road and Fisheries Access Roads	—	—	6,400	20,000	12,400	38,800
08-14-05	Kabale-Gatuna Road	—	—	—	500	8,000	8,500
08-14-06	Bukunzi Wansoko-Paraa Road	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000
08-14-07	Toro Tea Roads (a)	—	—	—	2,070	—	2,070
08-14-08	Toro Tea Roads (b)	—	—	—	1,625	3,000	4,625
08-14-09	Kigezi Tea Roads	—	—	—	1,500	5,000	6,500
08-14-10	Ankole Tea Roads	—	—	—	1,140	4,000	5,140
08-14-11	Jinja-Iganga Road	—	—	800	3,000	3,000	6,800
08-14-12	Iganga-Mbale Road	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000
08-14-13	Busoga Access Roads	—	931	836	—	—	1,767
08-14-14	Mbale-Nkokonjeru Ridge Road	—	—	—	—	1,200	1,200
08-14-15	Soroti-Lira-Kamidini Road	—	—	—	1,000	12,000	12,000
08-14-16	Maiyuge-Akokoro Road	—	—	—	—	1,260	2,260
08-14-17	Arono-Alito Road	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
08-14-18	Gulu-Kafu Road	—	1,100	14,650	21,850	—	37,600
08-14-19	Kafu-Wobulenzi Road	—	—	—	17,000	—	39,000
08-14-20	Masaka-Kyotera-Mutukula Road	—	—	—	1,000	22,000	39,000
08-14-21	Mityana-Kalangala Road	—	—	—	—	12,000	13,000
08-14-22	Kayunga-Busana-Nabuganyi Road	—	—	—	—	1,672	1,672
08-14-23	Kayunga-Bale Road	—	—	—	—	1,440	1,440
08-14-24	Busana-Nazigo Road	—	—	—	—	3,600	3,600
08-14-25	Galiraya Access Roads	—	—	—	—	620	620
08-14-26	Bukoloto-Jinja Road	—	—	—	—	430	430
08-14-27	Ssezibwa Swamp Crossing	—	—	—	500	8,500	9,000
08-14-28	Gayeza-Kalagi Road	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
08-14-29	Entebbe-Kampala Road	—	—	—	1,000	2,950	3,950
08-14-30	Apolo Avenue, Kampala	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
08-14-31	Tank Hill and Quarry Road, Kampala	1,093	6,133	—	—	—	7,226
		—	—	894	—	—	894

(continued)

TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	Shs. '000					1970/71	Total 1966/67— 1970/71
		1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71		
08	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS—continued							
08-14-32	Pakwach Road/Rail Bridge	—	9,000	9,000	—	—	—	18,000
08-14-33	Country-wide Bridge Programme	—	—	—	750	1,000	—	1,750
08-14-34	New Main Runway, Entebbe Airport	—	—	14,057	36,556	26,623	—	77,236
08-14-35	New Terminal, Entebbe Airport	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
08-14-36	Miscellaneous Improvements at Entebbe Airport	2,878	2,337	1,091	—	—	—	6,306
08-14-37	Reconstruction of Jinja Airfield	—	—	—	—	500	—	500
08-15-07	Press Reception and Monitoring Centre	—	—	120	—	—	—	120
	TOTAL	9,237	32,504	62,448	122,227	154,195	—	380,611
09	COMMERCE AND TOURISM:							
09-05-02	The Bank of Uganda	13,333	—	—	—	—	—	13,333
09-05-03	The Uganda Commercial Bank	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
09-05-04	The East African Development Bank	—	16,000	24,000	—	—	—	40,000
09-05-05	The National Insurance Corporation	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	2,000
09-06-03	Apolo Hotel	16,000	5,400	—	—	—	—	21,400
09-06-04	Establishment of the National Trading Corporation	700	5,000	4,300	—	—	—	10,000
09-07-08	Groundnut Grading Scheme	605	1,000	880	780	780	—	4,045
09-07-20	Establishment of the Produce Marketing Board	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	5,000
09-07-21	Storage Facilities for Primary Co-operative Societies	—	—	3,000	3,760	3,760	—	10,520
09-08-07	Improvement of Livestock Marketing	257	—	400	400	200	—	1,257
09-08-26	Improvement of Majanji Fishing Village	—	—	366	230	—	—	596
09-08-27	Improvement of other Fish Landings	5	50	200	200	200	—	655
09-08-28	Development of Rural Fish Markets	—	—	140	140	140	—	420
09-13-07	Handicraft Development	52	—	78	54	4	—	188
09-15-12	Establishment of the Uganda Tourist Board	—	—	6,000	2,000	—	—	8,000
09-15-13	Murchison Falls Park	700	500	2,820	920	—	—	4,940
09-15-14	Queen Elizabeth Park	180	500	1,330	700	530	—	3,240
09-15-15	Kidepo Valley Park	320	440	580	—	—	—	1,340
	TOTAL	32,152	28,890	61,094	9,184	5,614	—	136,934

(continued)

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67 - 1970/71
10	HEALTH SERVICES:						
10-12-01	Rural Hospitals	18,960	22,000	31,060	28,760	27,980	128,760
10-12-02	Improvements to existing Hospitals	1,096	1,640	5,460	7,960	7,880	24,036
10-12-03	Radiotherapy unit at Mulago	—	—	1,000	900	800	2,700
10-12-04	Assistance to Mission Medical Units	—	—	420	420	420	1,260
10-12-08	Rural Health Centre Programme	—	—	340	1,700	3,660	5,700
10-12-09	Expansion of the Chemotherapeutic Laboratory	780	—	1,020	800	520	3,120
10-12-10	Miscellaneous Health Schemes	520	697	1,020	1,000	720	3,957
	TOTAL	21,356	24,337	40,320	41,540	41,980	169,533
11	EDUCATION SERVICES:						
11-02-01	Institute of Public Administration	56	3,440	4,524	—	—	8,020
11-04-01	Uganda Law Development Centre	—	—	1,107	1,800	—	2,907
11-06-01	Management Training and Advisory Centre	736	459	377	132	19	1,723
11-07-17	District Farm Institutes	273	380	1,442	2,680	2,680	7,455
11-07-18	School of Agricultural Mechanics	—	—	3,000	7,240	2,000	12,240
11-07-19	Co-operative Enterprise Development Institute	—	—	367	4,400	2,833	7,600
11-07-23	Reconstruction of the Nabyeya Forestry School	—	—	760	—	—	760
11-08-09	Information and Visual Aids Centre for the Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries	—	—	840	—	—	840
11-08-17	Dairy School	—	—	480	—	—	480
11-08-23	Fisheries Training Institute	1,207	201	2,272	—	—	3,680
11-09-16	Survey Training School	56	52	296	—	—	404
11-11-01	Expansion of Primary Education	788	1,705	1,800	1,500	1,500	7,293
11-11-02	Expansion of Secondary Education I	—	1,913	27,940	58,600	13,767	102,220
11-11-03	Expansion of Secondary Education II	8,215	6,615	20,000	20,000	20,000	74,830
11-11-04	Expansion of Makerere University College	840	4,800	9,620	19,560	13,620	48,440
11-11-05	Uganda College of Commerce	—	500	3,540	3,360	1,000	8,400
11-11-06	National Teachers' College	994	341	1,700	2,060	740	5,835
11-11-07	Primary Teacher Training	266	691	1,000	13,000	13,400	28,357
11-11-08	Uganda Technical College	—	580	800	800	600	2,780
11-11-09	Elgon Technical School	1: 7	70	1,240	620	—	2,087
11-11-10	Masaka Technical School	100	83	1,280	640	—	2,103
11-11-11	Other Technical and Farm Schools	66	268	600	600	1,040	2,574

(continued)

TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS (DEVELOPMENT EXpendITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued *Shs. '000*

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
11	EDUCATION SERVICES—continued						
11-12-06	Health Training Programme	—	—	3,120	1,900	400	5,420
11-12-07	Training School for Dental Assistants	—	—	2,000	1,100	—	3,100
11-13-03	Rural Training Centres	—	—	1,312	1,470	—	2,782
11-13-08	Vocational Rehabilitation Scheme	268	300	888	1,034	1,034	3,524
11-13-13	The National Youth Training Centre	—	—	262	136	—	398
11-13-14	Mubuku Youth Centre	12	10	40	—	—	62
11-16-02	Vocational Training Project I	—	—	4,600	—	—	4,600
11-16-03	Vocational Training Project II	—	—	—	3,292	1,486	4,778
11-17-19	Police College	—	—	3,400	—	—	3,400
11-17-20	Expansion of Police Training School	—	—	800	800	—	1,600
	TOTAL	14,034	22,408	101,407	146,724	76,119	360,692
12	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:						
12-13-01	Ancient and Historical Monuments	—	—	126	60	20	206
12-13-02	Community Centres	800	1,200	3,140	3,140	2,980	11,260
12-13-04	Technical Field Units	—	—	106	106	106	318
12-13-05	National Literacy Campaign	158	158	160	160	160	796
12-13-06	Public Libraries	—	—	2,086	1,424	1,314	4,824
12-13-09	Remand Homes and Approved Schools	—	—	3,804	928	—	4,732
12-13-10	Family Welfare Service	—	—	16	10	4	30
12-13-11	Children's Homes	—	—	440	440	440	1,320
12-15-08	Radio Sets for Community Listening	—	180	240	240	320	980
12-15-11	Television Sets for Community Viewing	—	—	100	100	100	300
	TOTAL	958	1,538	10,218	6,608	5,444	24,766
13	INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING:						
13-15-01	District Information Centres	—	—	1,240	1,560	—	2,800
13-15-02	Medium-wave Broadcasting System	—	3,000	8,000	400	5,500	16,900
13-15-03	Links to Medium-wave Transmitters	—	—	1,600	—	—	1,600
13-15-04	Outside Broadcasting Links	—	60	—	—	—	60
13-15-05	External Broadcasting Service	—	—	740	7,040	2,280	10,060
13-15-06	New Radio Studio	—	—	240	200	—	440
13-15-09	Television Network	—	—	—	6,600	7,800	14,400
13-15-10	Television Programming Facilities	—	—	2,400	400	—	2,800
	TOTAL	—	3,060	14,220	16,200	15,580	49,060

(continued)

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
14	GENERAL—GOVERNMENT:						
14-01-01	New High Court Buildings ..	—	—	100	7,800	7,800	15,700
14-01-02	Assize Courts Buildings ..	—	—	1,280	1,240	1,520	4,040
14-01-03	Regional Court Halls and Offices ..	—	—	600	500	500	1,600
14-02-02	Extensions to Parliamentary Buildings ..	3,144	1,500	698	—	—	5,342
14-02-03	Simultaneous Interpretation System ..	—	400	—	—	—	400
14-02-04	Acquisition of former Buganda Government Assets ..	—	14,500	4,000	4,000	—	22,500
14-02-05	Extensions and Improvements to Presidential Lodges ..	—	1,028	—	—	—	1,028
14-03-01	Diplomatic Missions ..	—	770	7,120	5,300	—	13,190
14-03-02	Diplomatic Wireless Telegraphy System ..	—	—	3,520	—	—	3,520
14-03-03	Uganda House—New York ..	—	—	5,234	—	—	5,234
14-08-32	Regional Fisheries Headquarters ..	—	—	160	—	—	160
14-14-44	Miscellaneous Government Building Works ..	500	2,140	2,440	2,200	2,200	9,480
14-15-16	Uganda National Parks Headquarters ..	—	—	240	240	—	480
14-16-04	The Social Security Fund ..	—	180	22	1,210	540	1,952
14-17-10	Improvements to Naguru Barracks ..	—	—	740	—	—	740
14-17-11	Kasese Police Station ..	—	—	1,480	—	—	1,480
14-17-12	Sebei District Police Headquarters ..	—	—	1,700	—	—	1,700
14-17-13	Malaba Police Post ..	260	220	—	—	—	480
14-17-14	Other new Police Posts on the Uganda/Kenya Border ..	—	—	1,440	—	—	1,440
14-17-15	Additional Police Posts elsewhere and the Up-grading of Police Posts to Police Stations ..	—	220	1,880	1,880	—	3,980
14-17-16	Expansion of the Special Force ..	260	153	3,600	3,400	—	7,413
14-17-17	New Police Radio Rooms ..	—	—	120	840	—	960
14-17-18	Minor Improvements to various Police Buildings ..	—	740	1,080	—	—	1,820
14-17-21	Improvements to Police Dog Section ..	—	300	300	—	—	600
14-17-22	New Quartermaster's Stores ..	—	—	600	600	—	1,200
14-17-24	New Headquarters for the Inspectorate of Vehicles and Improvements to other Inspectorates ..	—	—	740	—	—	740
14-17-25	New Jinja Fire Station and Equipment for other Fire Stations ..	—	20	940	900	—	1,860
14-17-26	Uganda Police Air-Wing ..	—	2,380	6,500	1,940	—	10,820
14-17-27	New Police Motor Launch ..	—	—	220	—	—	220
14-17-28	Police Radio Equipment ..	160	—	1,060	—	—	1,220
14-17-29	Police Vehicles ..	—	1,160	4,040	—	—	5,200

(continued)

TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Shs. '000

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
14	GENERAL—GOVERNMENT—continued						
14-17-33	New Women's Prisons	—	—	2,720	1,640	1,640	6,000
14-17-34	Kigata Prison	—	—	1,600	1,360	—	2,960
14-17-35	Linja and Kasere Remand Prisons	—	—	2,820	1,600	1,360	5,780
14-17-36	Miscellaneous Extensions and Improvements to Prisons	—	420	2,220	520	360	3,520
14-17-37	New Reform School	—	—	1,300	1,000	1,000	3,300
14-17-38	Electrification of Prisons and Prisons Staff Quarters	—	200	820	440	440	1,900
14-17-40	Development of Prison Farms	280	220	12,800	6,400	6,260	25,960
14-17-41	Prison Vehicles	320	—	520	320	—	1,160
	TOTAL	4,924	26,551	76,654	45,330	23,620	177,079
15	OTHER SERVICES:						
15-5-01	Uganda Computer Service	18	36	—	—	—	54
15-09-09	Hydrometeorological Survey of the Catchments of Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert	—	660	660	700	720	2,740
15-09-10	River Catchment Survey Programme	240	—	580	400	400	1,620
15-09-11	Topographical Mapping	1,234	1,136	1,554	1,044	1,034	6,002
15-09-12	Second Edition of Uganda Atlas	56	20	—	—	—	76
15-09-13	Mapping of Greater Kampala	—	—	386	34	—	420
15-09-14	Aerial Photography	24	40	46	40	40	190
15-09-15	Surveying and Mapping Equipment	86	232	806	146	100	1,370
15-09-18	Vehicles and Miscellaneous Equipment for the Lands and Surveys Department	38	—	392	220	184	834
15-14-37	Housing Advisory and Demonstration Service	—	—	380	260	260	900
15-16-01	Trade Testing Centre and Occupational Health and Hygiene Section	—	—	1,060	1,840	620	3,520
	TOTAL	1,696	2,124	5,864	4,684	3,358	17,726

(continued)

TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	Shs. '000										
		1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71					
16	HOUSING:											
16-01-04	Housing for Puisne Judges ..	—	—	800	1,080	1,000	2,880					
16-01-05	Housing for 2nd and 3rd Grade Magistrates ..	—	—	700	1,000	1,760	3,460					
16-03-04	Ambassador's Residence—Cairo ..	802	334	—	—	—	1,136					
16-08-31	Fisheries Staff Housing ..	28	35	80	80	100	323					
16-09-17	Housing for Lands and Surveys Staff ..	—	—	—	100	100	200					
16-14-39	Research into Building Problems ..	—	—	200	400	400	1,000					
16-14-40	Urban Housing Units ..	—	—	880	3,600	3,520	8,000					
16-14-41	Rural Pilot Housing Scheme ..	—	—	—	480	1,520	2,000					
16-14-42	Staff Housing Units at Kampala, Entebbe and Moroto ..	620	—	—	—	—	620					
16-14-43	Institutional Staff Houses in Remote Areas ..	—	—	2,000	2,000	—	4,000					
16-17-01	Police Houses in Semi-Permanent Materials ..	3,080	1,000	500	—	—	4,580					
16-17-02	Other Housing for Lower Police Ranks ..	100	—	8,100	8,100	8,100	24,400					
16-17-03	Police Accommodation—Karamoja ..	120	12	140	—	—	272					
16-17-04	Quarters for Inspectors ..	—	—	6,300	12,600	5,600	24,500					
16-17-05	Gazetted Officers' Quarters in Remote Areas ..	—	—	900	—	—	900					
16-17-06	Improvements to Nsambya and Kabale Barracks ..	—	100	340	—	—	440					
16-17-07	Housing for Entebbe Airport Security Staff ..	—	—	600	—	—	600					
16-17-08	Replacement of Sub-Standard Police Housing ..	1,060	—	5,000	5,000	5,000	16,060					
16-17-10	Housing and Office Accommodation for Immigration Officers ..	—	—	1,040	—	—	1,040					
16-17-30	Furniture for New Police Housing and Buildings ..	100	140	500	500	500	1,740					
16-17-31	Senior Prisons Officers Houses ..	—	—	1,400	1,400	—	2,800					
16-17-32	Junior Prisons Staff Quarters ..	640	400	13,160	13,040	13,040	40,280					
	TOTAL ..	6,550	2,021	42,640	49,380	40,640	141,231					
	GRAND TOTAL ..	135,734	195,254	581,197	613,464	509,644	2,035,293					

* No information was collected on projects in the Construction Sector.

† Includes Water and Sewerage Projects of the Kampala City Council and Jinja Municipal Council.

TABLE 4—SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT AND RECURRENT EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRY: 1966/67—1970/71

Code No.	Ministry	1966/67			1967/68			1968/69			1969/70			1970/71			TOTAL 1966/67—1970/71		
		Development Expenditure		Re-current Expenditure	Development Expenditure		Re-current Expenditure	Development Expenditure		Re-current Expenditure	Development Expenditure		Re-current Expenditure	Development Expenditure		Re-current Expenditure	1966/67—1970/71		%
		Sht. '000	%		Sht. '000	%		Sht. '000	%		Sht. '000	%		Sht. '000	%		Sht. '000	%	
01	Judiciary	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,480	0.6	38	11,620	1.9	119	12,580	2.5	218	27,680	1.4	375
02	Public Service and Cabinet Affairs	7,260	5.3	31	21,938	11.2	838	9,222	1.6	1,441	4,000	0.7	5,388	42,420	2.1	5,388	42,420	2.1	13,086
03	Foreign Affairs	802	0.6	30	1,104	0.6	30	15,874	2.7	1,930	5,300	0.9	2,430	23,080	1.1	2,430	23,080	1.1	6,850
04	Attorney-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,107	0.2	352	1,800	0.3	704	2,907	0.1	704	2,907	0.1	1,760
05	Finance	13,351	9.8	18	16,036	8.2	552	36,000	6.2	676	—	—	676	65,387	3.2	676	65,387	3.2	2,598
06	Committee and Industry	17,436	12.8	261	10,878	5.6	320	5,684	1.0	534	2,008	0.3	644	1,439	0.3	1,486	37,445	1.8	3,245
07	Agriculture, Forestry and Co-operatives	20,782	15.3	3,420	24,373	12.5	3,790	52,815	9.1	18,470	83,008	13.5	27,993	72,813	14.3	39,640	253,791	12.5	93,313
08	Animal Industries, Game and Fisheries	13,546	10.0	12	15,001	7.7	728	85,488	14.7	13,853	67,709	11.0	19,699	59,900	11.8	24,063	241,644	11.9	58,355
09	Mineral and Water Resources	9,908	7.3	124	10,340	5.3	319	15,249	2.6	623	12,136	2.0	884	11,446	2.2	999	59,079	2.9	2,949
10	Regional Administrations	500	0.4	—	4,740	2.4	—	33,218	5.7	—	27,796	4.5	—	11,406	2.2	—	77,660	3.8	—
11	Education	11,426	8.4	18,724	17,566	9.0	40,339	69,520	12.0	58,019	120,740	19.7	80,919	65,667	12.9	103,899	284,919	14.0	301,920
12	Health	21,356	15.7	—	24,337	12.5	1,060	46,040	7.9	6,020	44,540	7.3	11,360	42,380	8.3	17,080	178,653	8.8	35,520
13	Culture and Community Development	1,290	1.0	332	1,712	0.9	498	13,000	2.2	3,018	9,518	1.6	4,478	6,942	1.4	5,552	32,462	1.6	13,878
14	Works, Communications and Housing	10,357	7.6	—	34,644	17.7	—	68,228	11.7	80	131,167	21.4	120	162,095	31.8	240	406,491	20.0	440
15	Information, Broadcasting and Tourism	1,200	0.9	—	4,680	2.4	—	25,650	4.4	6,892	20,400	3.3	15,837	16,530	3.2	19,229	68,460	3.4	41,958
16	Labour	—	—	302	180	0.1	—	5,682	1.0	1,234	6,342	1.0	2,558	2,646	0.5	3,912	14,850	0.7	9,116
17	Internal Affairs	6,520	4.8	122	7,725	4.0	267	94,940	16.3	2,484	65,380	10.7	4,268	43,800	8.6	5,315	218,365	10.7	12,456
18	Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Planning and Economic Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	135,734	100.0	23,376	195,254	100.0	49,851	581,197	100.0	115,684	613,464	100.0	178,077	509,644	100.0	230,831	2,035,293	100.0	597,819

* Includes Water and Sewerage Projects of the Kampala City Council and Jinja Municipal Council.

TABLE 5.—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS BY MINISTRY: 1966/67—1970/71

Code No.	Ministry and Project	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		TOTAL 1966/67—1970/71	
		Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure
01	JUDICIARY												
14-01-01	New High Court Building	—	—	—	—	100	—	7,800	—	7,800	—	15,700	—
14-01-02	Assize Court Buildings	—	—	—	—	1,280	13	1,240	38	1,520	66	4,040	117
14-01-03	Regional Court Halls and Offices	—	—	—	—	600	6	500	17	1,000	27	1,600	30
16-01-04	Housing for Puisne Judges	—	—	—	—	800	10	1,080	34	1,000	65	2,880	104
16-01-05	Housing for 2nd and 3rd Grade Magistrates	—	—	—	—	700	9	1,000	30	1,760	65	3,460	104
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	3,480	38	11,620	119	12,580	218	27,680	375
02	PUBLIC SERVICE AND CABINET AFFAIRS												
11-02-01	Institute of Public Administration	56	—	3,440	—	4,524	500	—	4,400	—	4,400	8,020	9,300
14-02-02	Extensions to Parliamentary Buildings	3,144	31	1,500	78	698	100	—	107	—	107	5,342	423
14-02-03	Simultaneous Interpretation System	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—
14-02-04	Acquisition of former Buganda Government Assets	—	—	14,500	440	4,000	440	4,000	440	—	—	22,500	1,760
14-02-05	Extensions and Improvements to Presidential Lodges	4,060	—	1,028	10	—	21	—	21	—	21	1,028	73
04-02-06	Extensions to the Government Printing Press	—	—	1,070	310	—	380	—	420	—	420	5,130	1,530
	TOTAL	7,260	31	21,938	838	9,222	1,441	4,000	5,388	—	5,388	42,420	13,086
03	FOREIGN AFFAIRS												
14-03-01	Diplomatic Missions	—	—	770	—	7,120	1,120	5,300	1,620	—	1,620	13,190	4,360
14-03-02	Diplomatic Wireless Telegraphy System	—	—	—	—	3,520	780	—	780	—	—	3,520	2,340
14-03-03	Uganda House—New York	—	—	—	—	5,234	—	—	—	—	—	5,234	—
16-03-04	Ambassador's Residence—Cairo	802	30	334	30	—	30	—	30	—	30	1,136	150
	TOTAL	802	30	1,104	30	15,874	1,930	5,300	2,430	—	2,430	23,080	6,850
04	ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS												
11-04-01	The Uganda Law Development Centre	—	—	—	—	1,107	352	1,800	704	—	704	2,907	1,760
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	1,107	352	1,800	704	—	704	2,907	1,760
05	FINANCE												
15-05-01	Uganda Computer Services	18	18	36	552	—	676	—	676	—	676	54	2,598
09-05-02	The Bank of Uganda	13,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,333	—
09-05-03	The Uganda Commercial Bank	—	—	16,000	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—
09-05-04	The East African Development Bank	—	—	—	—	24,000	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	—
09-05-05	The National Insurance Corporation	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—
	TOTAL	13,351	18	16,036	552	36,000	676	—	676	—	676	65,387	2,598

(continued)

TABLE 5—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS BY MINISTRY: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Shs. '000

Code No.	Ministry and Project	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	
		Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure
06	COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY												
11-06-01	Management Training and Advisory Centre	736	261	459	254	377	193	132	195	19	1,000	1,723	1,903
04-06-02	The Centre for Industrial Development	16,000	—	19	66	1,007	341	1,876	449	1,420	486	4,322	1,342
09-06-03	Apolo Hotel	700	—	5,000	—	4,300	—	—	—	—	—	21,400	—
09-06-04	Establishment of the National Trading Corporation	17,436	261	10,878	320	5,684	534	2,008	644	1,439	1,486	37,445	3,245
	TOTAL												
07	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND CO-OPERATIVES												
01-07-01	Group Farms and Tractor Hire Service	8,396	3,000	9,378	3,000	12,460	16,020	14,020	24,100	12,800	33,180	57,004	79,300
01-07-02	Cotton Insecticide Subsidy Scheme	2,752	—	6,750	—	9,090	—	11,250	—	11,250	—	41,002	—
01-07-03	Coffee Development in Western Region	60	—	140	—	720	—	720	—	720	—	2,360	—
01-07-04	Arabica Coffee Research Station	139	—	—	—	799	—	650	100	—	160	1,588	260
01-07-05	Kinyua Sugar Project—												
	(a) Estate Development	2,361	—	41	—	718	—	14,255	—	10,867	—	28,242	—
	(b) Factory Development	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	15,060	—	15,060	—	31,120	—
04-07-06	Establishment of the Uganda Tea Growers' Corporation	1,653	—	580	—	1,381	—	2,500	—	1,250	—	7,364	—
01-07-07	Groundnut Grading Scheme	605	—	1,000	—	880	—	780	—	780	—	4,042	—
09-07-08	Flue-cured Tobacco Development Scheme	680	—	1,740	—	—	—	—	498	—	653	2,428	1,534
01-07-09	Cocoa Development Scheme	79	—	—	—	200	383	200	—	—	—	479	—
01-07-10	Citrus Development Scheme	—	—	880	—	1,940	—	—	—	—	—	2,820	—
01-07-11	Irrigated Rice Development Scheme	—	—	100	—	120	180	780	220	4,560	340	6,300	740
01-07-12	Seed Multiplication Scheme	—	—	—	—	960	380	1,040	840	600	1,200	4,509	2,480
01-07-13	Pilot Irrigation and Swamp Reclamation Schemes	152	—	1,454	60	1,263	—	—	—	—	—	652	—
01-07-14	Development of the Aringa Valley	12	—	340	—	300	—	—	400	—	400	1,840	1,900
01-07-15	Expansion of the Land Planning Service	1,840	320	380	380	1,442	400	2,680	—	2,680	1,650	7,455	3,600
01-07-16	District Farm Institutes	273	—	380	150	3,000	650	7,240	1,150	2,000	1,000	12,240	1,000
11-07-17	School of Agricultural Mechanics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-07-18	Co-operative Enterprise Development	—	—	—	—	167	—	4,400	—	2,833	180	7,600	180
11-07-19	Institute	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—
09-07-20	Establishment of the Produce Marketing Board	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	3,760	—	3,760	—	10,520	—
09-07-21	Storage Facilities for Primary Co-operative Societies	—	—	—	—	7,505	—	—	—	—	—	18,351	2,319
01-07-22	Forestry Development Programme	1,780	100	1,640	200	7,505	457	3,673	685	3,653	877	18,351	—
11-07-23	Reconstruction of the Nyabeya Forestry School	—	—	—	—	760	—	—	—	—	—	760	—
	TOTAL	20,782	3,420	24,373	3,790	52,815	18,470	83,068	27,993	72,813	30,640	253,791	93,313

(continued)

Shs. '000

Code No.	Ministry and Project	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	
		Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure
08	ANIMAL INDUSTRY, GAME AND FISHERIES												
02-08-01	Veterinary Dispensaries	839	12									3,139	158
02-08-02	Tsetse Reclamation	6,280		6,080		74	24	1,050	36	1,176		29,080	
02-08-03	Tick Eradication	312		98		37,220	4,260	36,120	8,000	36,120	11,660	109,870	23,920
02-08-04	Tick-Borne Disease and Tick Control Research Project												
02-08-05	Epidemic Disease Control			139				3,582		2,149		5,870	
02-08-06	Stock Routes and Quarantines	224				1,020	1,720	140	1,720	2,100	1,720	2,100	5,160
02-08-07	Improvement of Livestock Marketing	458		356		420	60	140	120	220	160	1,518	340
02-08-08	Livestock Equipment Subsidy Scheme	257					220	400	440	200	580	1,257	1,240
11-08-09	Information and Visual Aids Centre for the Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries	227				2,400		2,400		2,400		7,427	
02-08-10	Aswa Fact-Finding Beef Ranch					840	620		620		620	840	1,860
02-08-11	Ankole/Masaka Ranching Scheme and Rubengeri Field Station			2,252	484	1,986	1,050	480	1,086	200	1,088	4,918	3,708
02-08-12	Beef Breeders' Loans	1,720		2,010								3,730	
02-08-13	Dairy Breeding Farms					1,800		1,800		1,800		3,400	
02-08-14	Artificial Insemination Service	1,695				14,980	4,060	5,100	5,340	480	5,340	22,255	14,740
02-08-15	Exotic Cattle for Institutional Farms					2,520	120	160	160	360	260	1,040	540
02-08-16	Dairy Farmers' Loans					2,500		2,500		2,500		7,500	
11-08-17	Dairy School					5,220	440	4,760	660	4,660	860	14,640	1,960
04-08-18	Establishment of the Dairy Industry Corporation					480	120		140		140	480	400
02-08-19	Pig and Poultry Farming Development			3,000		2,000						5,000	
02-08-20	Sheep and other Small Stock Farming Development	26				340	260	500	320	260	400	1,126	980
02-08-21	Development of the Hides and Skins Industry	96				280	20	280	40	280	60	936	120
02-08-22	Bee-keeping Development					370	120	220	160	200	810	480	480
11-08-23	Fisheries Training Institute					400	140	160	140	160	160	720	440
02-08-24	Lake Victoria Fisheries Research	1,207		201	220	2,272	300		300		300	3,680	1,120
02-08-25	Launches for the Fisheries Department	92				40		27		15		174	
09-08-26	Improvement of Majani Fishing Village					500		500		500		1,500	
09-08-27	Improvement of other Fish Landings	5		50		366	14	230	34	34	34	596	82
09-08-28	Development of Rural Fish Markets					300	20	200	50	200	60	655	130
04-08-29	Commercial Boatyard					140		140		140		420	
02-08-30	Fishing Equipment Subsidy	80		100		120	240		260		260	240	760
16-08-31	Fisheries Staff Housing	28		35		80	3	80	5	100	7	323	15
14-08-32	Regional Fisheries Headquarters					160	2		4		4	160	10
02-08-33	Miscellaneous Fisheries Development Schemes					20		20				40	
02-08-34	Development Programme of the Game Department			680		1,240	40	840	64	840	88	3,600	192
	TOTAL	13,546	12	15,001	728	85,488	13,853	67,709	19,699	59,900	24,063	241,644	58,355

(continued)

TABLE 5—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS BY MINISTRY: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Shs. '000

Code No.	Ministry and Project	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		Total 1966/67-1970/71	
		Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent
09	MINERAL AND WATER RESOURCES												
03-09-01	Assistance to Small Miners	—	—	—	—	142	78	142	78	142	78	426	234
03-09-02	Government Mineral Exploration	2,316	—	2,718	80	2,966	116	2,890	116	2,706	116	13,596	428
07-09-03	Borehole Construction Programme	3,600	—	3,600	75	3,600	225	3,600	300	3,600	375	18,000	975
07-09-04	Karamoja Groundwater Survey	438	—	402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	841	—
07-09-05	Valley Tank Construction Programme	1,420	60	1,400	100	1,620	140	2,320	160	2,100	200	8,860	660
07-09-06	Bunyaruguru Water Supply Scheme	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	160	320	—	820	—
07-09-07	Kisoro Water Supply Scheme	400	—	80	—	1,980	—	—	—	—	—	2,460	320
07-09-08	Muhokya and Pindha Water Supply Schemes	—	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	220	—
15-09-09	Hydrometeorological Survey of the Catchments of Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert	—	—	660	—	660	—	700	—	720	—	2,740	—
15-09-10	River Catchment Survey Programme	240	—	580	—	400	—	400	—	400	—	1,620	—
15-09-11	Topographical Mapping	1,234	—	1,136	—	1,554	—	1,044	—	1,034	—	6,002	—
15-09-12	Second Edition of Uganda Atlas	56	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	—
15-09-13	Aerial Photography	—	—	40	—	386	—	34	—	40	—	420	—
15-09-14	Surveying and Mapping Equipment	24	—	232	—	46	—	40	—	100	—	190	—
15-09-15	Survey Training School	86	—	52	—	806	—	146	—	—	—	1,370	—
15-09-16	Housing for Lands and Surveys Staff	56	64	—	64	296	64	100	70	100	70	404	332
15-09-17	Vehicles and Miscellaneous Equipment for Lands and Surveys Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—
15-09-18	—	38	—	—	—	392	—	220	—	184	—	834	—
	Total	9,908	124	10,340	319	15,249	623	12,136	884	11,446	999	59,079	2,949
10	REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION												
07-10-01	Pre-Investment Survey for the Preparation of Master Plans for Water and Sewerage for Greater Kampala and Greater Jinja	—	—	—	—	1,868	—	1,526	—	544	—	3,938	—
07-10-02	Pre-Investment Survey of Water and Sewerage Requirements of Urban Centres other than Kampala and Jinja	—	—	—	—	1,438	—	418	—	—	—	1,856	—
07-10-03	Emergency Water and Sewerage Works in Urban Centres other than Kampala and Jinja	—	—	—	—	9,152	—	10,852	—	4,862	—	24,866	—
07-10-04	Emergency Water Supply Extensions at Kampala	500	—	4,740	—	9,500	—	15,000	—	6,000	—	14,740	—
07-10-05	Emergency Sewerage Extensions at Kampala	—	—	—	—	2,260	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—
07-10-06	Emergency Water Supply Extensions at Jinja	—	—	—	—	31,218	—	27,796	—	11,406	—	2,260	—
	Total	500	—	4,740	—	33,218	—	27,796	—	11,406	—	77,660	—

(continued)

Code No.	Ministry and Project	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		Total 1966-67-1970-71
		Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	
11	EDUCATION											
11-11-01	Expansion of Primary Education	788	8,036	1,705	16,072	1,800	24,108	1,500	13,144	1,500	40,180	120,540
11-11-02	Expansion of Secondary Education I	—	—	1,913	—	27,940	12,360	58,000	15,640	13,767	16,140	102,220
11-11-03	Expansion of Secondary Education II	8,215	7,288	6,615	14,576	20,960	9,504	20,000	13,512	20,000	20,300	74,850
11-11-04	Expansion of Makerere University College	840	3,000	4,800	8,500	9,620	10,100	19,560	13,500	13,620	20,000	48,440
11-11-05	Uganda College of Commerce	—	—	341	1,000	3,540	160	3,360	1,280	1,000	2,100	8,400
11-11-06	National Teachers' College	994	400	500	600	1,700	1,000	2,060	1,000	740	1,000	5,835
11-11-07	Primary Teachers' Training	266	—	601	—	1,000	—	13,000	—	13,440	—	28,357
11-11-08	Uganda Technical College	152	—	580	491	800	667	800	843	600	2,400	3,020
11-11-09	Egerton Technical School	100	—	70	—	1,240	60	920	1,600	—	340	3,087
11-11-10	Masaka Technical School	100	—	83	—	1,280	80	—	240	—	—	2,103
11-11-11	Other Technical and Farm Schools	66	—	268	—	1,000	—	900	240	1,040	320	2,574
	Total	11,426	18,724	17,566	40,339	69,520	58,039	120,740	80,919	65,667	103,899	284,919
12	HEALTH											
10-12-01	Rural Hospitals	18,960	—	22,000	1,060	31,060	5,480	28,760	9,060	27,980	12,400	128,760
10-12-02	Improvements to existing Hospitals	1,096	—	1,640	—	5,460	540	7,960	720	7,880	1,540	24,036
10-12-03	Radiotherapy Unit at Mulago	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	900	390	800	400	2,700
10-12-04	Assistance to Mission Medical Establishments	—	—	—	—	420	—	420	—	420	—	1,260
04-12-05	Extension of the Government Pharmaceutical Plant	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	600
11-12-06	Health Training Programme	—	—	—	—	3,120	—	1,900	940	400	2,400	5,420
11-12-07	Training School for Dental Assistants	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	1,100	340	340	—	3,100
10-12-08	Rural Health Centre Programme	780	—	—	—	340	—	1,700	—	3,660	—	5,700
10-12-09	Expansion of the Chemotherapeutic Laboratory	520	—	697	—	1,020	—	800	—	520	—	3,120
10-12-10	Miscellaneous Health Schemes	—	—	—	—	1,020	—	1,000	—	720	—	3,957
	Total	21,356	—	24,337	1,060	46,040	6,020	44,540	11,160	42,380	17,080	178,653
13	CULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT											
12-13-01	Ancient and Historical Monuments	—	—	—	—	126	6	60	20	20	34	206
12-13-02	Community Centres	800	60	1,200	—	3,140	180	3,140	300	2,980	420	11,260
11-13-03	Rural Training Centres	—	—	—	—	1,312	60	1,470	90	—	90	2,782
12-13-04	Technical Field Units	—	—	—	—	106	74	106	148	106	222	318
12-13-05	National Literacy Campaign	158	—	158	—	160	—	160	—	160	—	796
12-13-06	Public Libraries	—	—	—	—	160	—	1,424	816	1,314	1,016	4,824
09-13-07	Handicraft Development	—	—	—	—	2,086	698	1,424	78	4	78	188
11-13-08	Vocational Rehabilitation Scheme	52	—	—	—	78	—	54	—	—	—	234
12-13-09	Remand Homes and Approved Schools	268	272	300	356	888	908	1,034	1,524	1,034	2,020	3,520
12-13-10	Family Welfare Service	—	—	—	—	3,804	560	928	640	—	406	1,840
12-13-11	Children's Homes	—	—	—	—	194	194	10	306	4	406	906
01-13-12	NUYO Settlement Schemes and Producers' Groups	—	—	—	—	440	60	440	120	440	180	1,320
	Total	—	—	—	—	492	—	456	—	780	—	1,728

(continued)

TABLE 5—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS BY MINISTRY: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Code No.	Ministry and Project	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		Total 1966/67-1970/71	
		Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure
13	CULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—continued												
11-13-13	The National Youth Training Centre	—	12	—	—	262	18	136	240	—	250	398	508
11-13-14	Mubuku Youth Centre	—	—	10	26	40	64	—	64	—	64	62	218
11-13-15	Handloom Weaving	—	—	44	56	50	118	100	132	100	132	294	438
04-13-15		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	1,290	332	1,712	498	13,000	3,018	9,518	4,478	6,942	5,552	32,462	13,878
14	WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS AND HOUSING												
08-14-01	Mbarara-Ntungamo Road	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—
08-14-02	Kabale-Ntungamo Road	2,946	—	8,718	—	14,000	—	12,736	—	—	—	38,400	—
08-14-03	Fort Portal-Kasese-Katunguru Road	920	—	4,285	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	5,805	—
08-14-04	Mbarara-Katunguru Road and Fisheries Access Road	—	—	—	—	6,400	—	20,000	12,400	12,400	—	38,800	—
08-14-05	Kabale-Gatuna Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	8,000	8,000	—	8,500	—
08-14-06	Bukumi-Wanseko-Paraa Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,070	—	—	—	2,070	—
08-14-07	Toro Tea Roads (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,625	3,000	3,000	—	4,625	—
08-14-08	Toro Tea Roads (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	5,000	5,000	—	6,500	—
08-14-09	Kigezi Tea Roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,140	4,000	4,000	—	5,140	—
08-14-10	Ankole Tea Roads	—	—	—	—	800	—	3,000	10,000	10,000	—	13,000	—
08-14-11	Jinja-Igunga Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	1,200	—	1,767	—
08-14-12	Iganga-Mbale Road	—	—	931	—	836	—	—	12,000	12,000	—	12,000	—
08-14-13	Busoga Access Roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	2,260	1,260	—	3,520	—
08-14-14	Mbale-Nkokonjeru Ridge Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—
08-14-15	Soroti-Lira-Kamdingi Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-16	Mayuge-Akokoro Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-17	Aronyo-Alito Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-18	Gulu-Kafu Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-19	Kafu-Wobulenza Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-20	Masaka-Kyotera-Mutukula Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-21	Mityana-Kalangala Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-22	Navyana-Busana-Nabuganyi Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-23	Kavunga-Bale Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-24	Busana-Nazigo Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-25	Galirava Access Roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-26	Bukoloto-Jinja Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-27	Serbiwa Swamp Crossing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-28	Gayaza-Kalagi Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-29	Entebbe-Kampala Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-30	Apolo Avenue, Kampala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-31	Tank Hill and Quarry Road, Kampala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-32	Pakwach Road/Rail Bridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-33	Countryside Bridge Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08-14-34	New Main Runway, Entebbe Airport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	1,093	7	6,133	9,000	14,057	20	36,556	26,623	20	20	77,236	20

(continued)

TABLE 5 — DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS BY MINISTRY: 1966/67—1970/71—continued
Shs. '000

Code No.	Ministry and Project	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71
		Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	
14	WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS AND HOUSING—continued											
08-14-35	New Terminal, Entebbe Airport	2,878				1,091				10,000		10,000
08-14-36	Miscellaneous Improvements at Entebbe Airport									6,306		6,306
08-14-37	Reconstruction of Jinja Airfield					380	80	260	80	500		500
15-14-38	Housing Advisory and Demonstration Service					200		400		1,000		1,000
16-14-39	Research into Building Problems					880		3,600		3,520		3,520
16-14-40	Urban Housing Units							480		1,520		1,520
16-14-41	Rural Pilot Housing Scheme											
16-14-42	Staff Housing Units at Kampala, Entebbe and Moroto	620										620
16-14-43	Institutional Staff Houses in Remote Areas	500		2,140		2,000		2,000		100		4,000
14-14-44	Miscellaneous Government Building Works					2,440		2,200				9,480
	TOTAL	10,357		34,644		68,228	80	131,167	120	162,095	240	406,491
15	INFORMATION, BROADCASTING AND TOURISM											
13-15-01	District Information Centres					1,240	270	1,560	810			2,800
13-15-02	Medium-wave Broadcasting System			3,000		8,000	640	400	1,260	5,500	1,080	16,900
13-15-03	Links to Medium-wave Transmitters					1,600						1,600
13-15-04	Outside Broadcasting Links			60								60
13-15-05	External Broadcasting Service					740	360	7,040	920	2,280	920	10,060
13-15-06	New Radio Studio					240	2	200	7			440
08-15-07	Press Reception and Monitoring Centre					120						120
12-15-08	Radio Sets for Community Listening			180		240	20	240	40	320	60	980
13-15-09	Television Network							6,600	2,000	7,800	2,000	14,400
12-15-10	Television Programming Facilities					2,400		400	1,000	100	1,000	2,800
12-15-11	Television Sets for Community Viewing					100		100				300
09-15-12	Establishment of the Uganda Tourist Board					6,000		2,000				8,000
09-15-13	Murchison Falls Park	700		500		2,820		920				4,940
09-15-14	Queen Elizabeth Park	180		500		1,310		700				3,240
09-15-15	Kidero Valley Park	320		440		580						1,340
14-15-16	Uganda National Parks Headquarters					240		240				480
	TOTAL	1,200		4,680		25,650	6,892	20,400	13,837	16,530	19,229	68,460
16	LABOUR											
15-16-01	Trade Testing Centre and Occupational Health and Hygiene Section											
11-16-02	Vocational Training Project I					1,060	20	1,840	30	620	44	3,520
11-16-03	Vocational Training Project II					4,600	100		200		200	4,600
14-16-04	The Social Security Fund		302	180	1,110		1,114	1,210	1,610	540	2,130	2,256
	TOTAL		302	180	1,110	5,682	1,234	6,342	2,828	2,646	3,912	14,850
												9,116

(continued)

TABLE 5—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS BY MINISTRY: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Shs.'000

Code No.	Ministry and Project	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		Total 1966/67—1970/71	
		Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure
17	INTERNAL AFFAIRS												
16-17-01	Police Houses in Semi-permanent Materials	3,080	39	1,000	90	500	108	—	115	—	115	4,580	467
16-17-02	Other Housing for Lower Police Ranks	100	1	—	3	8,100	104	8,100	306	8,100	509	24,400	923
16-17-03	Police Accommodation, Karamoja	120	—	12	—	6,300	79	12,600	315	5,600	533	24,500	927
16-17-04	Quarters for Inspectors	—	—	—	—	900	11	—	23	—	23	900	57
16-17-05	Gazetted Officers' Quarters in Remote Areas	—	—	—	—	340	8	—	15	—	15	600	38
16-17-06	Improvements to Nambiya and Kabale Barracks	—	—	100	—	5,000	—	5,000	—	—	—	16,000	—
16-17-07	Housing for Entebbe Airport Security Staff	1,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-17-08	Replacement of Sub-standard Police Housing	—	—	—	—	1,040	13	—	26	—	26	1,040	60
16-17-09	Housing and Office Accommodation for Immigration Officers	—	—	—	—	740	7	—	15	—	15	740	37
14-17-10	Improvements to Naguru Barracks	—	—	—	—	1,480	15	—	29	—	29	1,480	73
14-17-11	Kasese Police Station	—	—	—	—	1,700	17	—	34	—	34	1,700	85
14-17-12	Sebei District Police Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	480	40
14-17-13	Malaba Police Post	260	3	220	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14-17-14	Other new Police Posts on the Uganda/Kenya Border	—	—	—	—	1,440	14	—	29	—	29	1,440	72
14-17-15	Additional Police Posts elsewhere and the Up-grading of Police Posts to Police Stations	260	3	220	2	1,880	23	1,880	61	—	80	3,980	166
14-17-16	Expansion of the Special Force	—	—	153	7	3,400	44	3,400	114	—	148	7,413	316
14-17-17	New Police Radio Rooms	—	—	740	—	1,200	—	840	—	—	—	960	—
14-17-18	Minor Improvements to various Police Buildings	—	—	—	—	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	1,820	—
14-17-19	Police College	—	—	—	—	3,400	43	—	85	—	85	3,400	213
11-17-20	Expansion of the Police Training School	—	—	300	—	800	10	800	30	—	40	1,600	80
11-17-21	Improvements to the Police Dog Section	—	—	—	—	600	6	600	18	—	24	1,200	48
14-17-22	New Quartermaster's Stores	—	—	—	—	720	—	600	—	—	—	1,320	—
14-17-23	New Central Police Mechanical Workshop and New Radio Installation Bay and Engine Rooms	—	—	—	—	740	7	—	15	—	15	740	37
14-17-24	New Headquarters for the Inspectorate of Vehicles and Improvements to other Inspectorates	—	—	—	—	940	—	—	—	—	—	1,860	72
14-17-25	New Jinja Fire Station and Equipment for other Fire Stations	—	—	20	—	6,500	9	900	27	—	36	10,820	360
14-17-26	Uganda Police Air-Wing	—	—	2,380	—	220	—	1,940	180	—	180	2,220	—
14-17-27	New Police Motor Launch	160	—	1,160	—	1,060	150	—	300	—	300	3,200	750
14-17-28	Police Radio Equipment	—	—	—	—	4,040	—	—	—	—	—	1,740	—
14-17-29	Police Vehicles	100	—	140	—	1,400	—	500	—	500	—	2,800	141
16-17-30	Furniture for new Police Housing and Buildings	—	—	—	—	13,160	18	13,040	518	—	70	40,280	1,382
16-17-31	Senior Prisons Officers' Houses	640	8	400	21	2,720	19	1,640	56	13,040	844	6,000	170
16-17-32	Junior Prisons Staff Quarters	—	—	—	—	1,600	19	1,360	55	—	72	2,960	146
14-17-33	New Women's Prisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14-17-34	Kigali Prison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(continued)

TABLE 5—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS BY MINISTRY: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Code No.	Ministry and Project	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		Total 1966/67—1970/71	
		Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure
17	INTERNAL AFFAIRS—continued												
14-17-35	Jinja and Kasere Remand Prisons	—	—	—	—	2,820	35	1,600	89	1,360	125	5,780	249
14-17-36	Miscellaneous Extensions and Improvements to Prisons	—	—	420	4	2,220	27	520	51	360	60	3,520	142
14-17-37	New Reform School	—	—	—	—	1,300	16	1,000	45	1,000	70	3,500	131
14-17-38	Electrification of Prisons and Prisons' Staff Quarters	—	—	200	—	820	—	440	—	440	—	1,000	—
04-17-39	Prison Industries and Handicraft Workshops	140	4	40	5	800	29	500	44	500	59	1,080	141
14-17-40	Development of Prison Farms	280	—	220	—	12,800	1,220	6,400	1,220	6,260	1,220	25,960	3,660
14-17-41	Prison Vehicles	320	64	—	128	520	232	320	390	—	454	1,160	1,268
	TOTAL	6,520	122	7,725	267	94,940	2,484	65,380	4,268	43,800	5,315	218,365	12,456
	GRAND TOTAL	135,734	23,376	195,254	49,851	581,197	115,684	613,464	178,077	509,644	230,831	2,035,293	597,819

Shs. '000

JUDICIARY

New High Court Building: 14-01-01

It is planned to erect a new High Court building in Kampala. The new court will be built as a precinct forming a courtyard with the existing High Court buildings, and will contain twelve ordinary court rooms and one special court room for the Chief Justice. When the new High Court is built, the existing High Court buildings will be converted into Magistrates' Courts with a number of modifications to existing facilities.

The new High Court rooms will be self-contained, each court having its own Judges' Chambers with a private robing room and toilet. The area required for the Judges' Chambers for each court will be so arranged that Judges can enter each court room directly behind the Judges' Bench without having to pass through the main body of the court, and with internal circulation completely private from the main office circulation.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	100
1968/69	100	—	7,800
1969/70	7,800	—	7,800
1970/71	7,800	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	15,700	—	15,700

Assize Courts Buildings : 14-01-02

It is planned to build new court buildings at Moroto, Lira, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Fort Portal, Gulu, Arua and Mbarara and to provide extensions to existing court buildings at the other major urban centres to cope with the need for increased court and staff accommodation following integration. These proposals relate to courts which have formerly been known as District or Resident Magistrates' Courts.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	1,293
1968/69	1,280	13	1,278
1969/70	1,240	38	1,586
1970/71	1,520	66	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	4,040	117	4,157

* Shs. 284,000 will be carried over to the Third Plan period

Regional Court Halls and Offices: 14-01-03

Courts are established at virtually every sub-county headquarters, except in Karamoja, where they operate at county level only. The Judicial Department employs a full-time clerk at each of these courts, but Second and Third Grade Magistrates visit them on circuit. In many cases, however, there are no proper court halls, and sessions have to be held in improvised accommodation. It is therefore planned to provide seventy-two court hall/office units at sub-counties where no local government hall exists, and three hundred and twenty-eight office units in locally made pre-fabricated materials in sub-counties where an adequate local government hall exists which can be used for court purposes. A new court hall/office unit will also be built at Moyo.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	600	6	606
1969/70	...	500	17	517
1970/71	...	500	27	527
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		1,600	50	1,650

* About Shs. 500,000 will be carried forward to the Third Plan period.

Housing for Puisne Judges: 16-01-04

During the Second Five-Year Plan, Government plans to provide six institutional houses in Kampala to cater for the expected increase in the number of High Court judges. It is also planned to build houses for judges at Arua, Lira, Soroti, Moroto and Mbarara. At Jinja, Mbale, Gulu, Fort Portal, Tororo, Masaka and Masindi, hotel suites will be provided for the exclusive use of judges on circuit.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	800	10	810
1969/70	...	1,080	34	1,114
1970/71	...	1,000	60	1,060
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		2,880	104	2,984

Housing for Second and Third Grade Magistrates: 16-01-05

The object of this project is to provide institutional housing for all Second and Third Grade Magistrates in the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions, excluding Karamoja, within the Plan period. Lack of magistrates' housing makes it extremely difficult to develop the integrated judiciary as a unified service, free from local pressures. A total of forty-eight Second Grade Magistrates' houses and one hundred and forty-two Third Grade Magistrates' houses will be built within the Plan period.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

				Shs. '000
Year		Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	700	9	709
1969/70	...	1,000	30	1,030
1970/71	...	1,760	65	1,825
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		3,460	104	3,564

* About Shs. 1.53 million will be carried forward to the Third Plan period.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND CABINET AFFAIRS

Institute of Public Administration: 11-02-01

The Uganda Public Service is at present carrying out a greater load of work than it has ever done in the past. Moreover, with the emergence of national development planning by Government and the evolution of the present Constitution, the work has not only grown but its nature has become more complex. Considering that many posts in the Public Service have remained vacant for long periods now, and that many officers at all levels have got considerably less experience than was the case a few years ago, it is indeed remarkable that the Public Service manages to carry out the volume of work it handles today.

Nevertheless, if the performance of the Service as a whole is to be increased or even maintained so that the quality and quantity of work can grow without an equal growth in the size of staff, there is a great need for training both Government and Local Administration serving staff with a view to increasing their efficiency as office workers. Moreover, because of the present age structure in the Public Service, the incidence of retirement will become much heavier from 1970 onwards. Consequently, the need for induction courses for new recruits will also increase.

It has therefore been decided to set up, during the Second Five-Year Plan, an Institute of Public Administration. The Institute will offer a wide range of courses for different levels of staff, in general office work as well as in specific techniques such as accounting, staff management, etc. The Institute will cater for general administrative, executive and clerical staff but not for specialized professional and technical staff nor for secretarial staff. The Institute is designed to have about one hundred and eighty trainees at any one time. It is anticipated that the erection of the Institute will be completed in 1968/69.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	56	—	56
1967/68	3,440	—	3,440
1968/69	4,524	500	5,024
1969/70	—	4,400	4,400
1970/71	—	4,400	4,400
TOTAL 1966/67 1970/71	8,020	9,300	17,320

Extensions to Parliamentary Buildings: 14-02-02

For a long time, Government has been paying huge sums in the form of rent for offices in Kampala. In order to alleviate this, and also to increase the centralization of Government Ministries and Departments, it was planned that Parliamentary Buildings, as originally constructed, would be expanded by the addition of two office block wings. The erection and furnishing of these two wings is due to be completed early in 1968/69. A total of over 48,000 square feet of office space will thus be provided. The work also involves alterations to, and the expansion of, the President's Suite, Ministers' Offices, the Cabinet Room and the main Committee Room.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	3,144	31	3,175
1967/68	...	1,500	78	1,578
1968/69	...	698	100	798
1969/70	...	—	107	107
1970/71	...	—	107	107
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		5,342	423	5,765

* About Shs. 1.9 million worth of works were carried out in 1965/1966.

Simultaneous Interpretation System: 14-02-03

A Simultaneous Interpretation System has already been installed in the Committee Room Suite of the Parliamentary Buildings. The System includes Public Address, Simultaneous Interpretation and Recording Equipment. It operates on radio frequencies.

The Simultaneous Interpretation System is designed to split into two, as is frequently required at conferences, and still provide full recording facilities. With the Committee Room Suite subdivided to allow two separate large Committee Rooms, each operating at the same time, the recording system operates from two separate miniature transmitter control units, which pick up and transmit the voices of any of the Committee Members to the separate receivers for the Recording Unit.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	400	—	400
1968/69	...	—	—	—
1969/70	...	—	—	—
1970/71	...	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		400	—	400

* Negligible.

Acquisition of former Buganda Government Assets: 14-02-04

Government has decided to take over a number of buildings and equipment of the former Buganda Government. The assets which Government acquired were valued by the Government Valuer at over Shs. 20 million.

The assets in question include the New Bulange, other office buildings at Mengo and up-country, the Principal Court at Mengo and other courts up-country, police stations and prisons, the Kasubi Tombs, all structural property within the Lubiri, Mutesa House in London, the former Buganda Government Ministers' residences and other staff houses at Mengo and up-country, and a variety of equipment, furniture and other stores.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	14,500	440	14,940
1968/69	...	4,000	440	4,440
1969/70	...	4,000	440	4,440
1970/71	...	—	440	440
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		22,500	1,760	24,260

* Phasing reflects amounts credited to the District Administrations in Buganda.

Extensions and Improvements to H.E. the President's Lodges: 14-02-05

During 1967/68, extensions and improvements were carried out on the Presidential Lodges at Entebbe and Kampala. The main lodges themselves were improved and additional Guest House accommodation was provided.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	1,028	10	1,038
1968/69	...	—	21	21
1969/70	...	—	21	21
1970/71	...	—	21	21
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		1,028	73	1,101

Extension to the Government Printing Press: 04-02-06

The demands made on the Printing Department had been increasing steadily over the last decade or so, and at no time during that period was the capacity of the Press capable of executing all Government requirements. A yearly average of approximately 18 per cent of known requirements was being placed out to local contractors. By 1964, the rate of development in Uganda clearly indicated a necessity for additional printing facilities. Requests for the printing of visual aids, health publicity, forestry publicity, agriculture booklets and posters, and commerce and industry and natural resources publications could not be undertaken by the Department, which was already over-committed to routine Government work. Phase I of the required extension was therefore carried out and completed in February 1968. Phase II of the extension, which is intended for security printing and stationery manufacturing and which will cost about Shs. 1.8 million, will be undertaken during the early part of the Third Five-Year Plan period.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	4,060	—	4,060
1967/68	...	1,070	310	1,380
1968/69	...	—	380	380
1969/70	...	—	420	420
1970/71	...	—	420	420
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		5,130	1,530	6,660

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Diplomatic Missions: 14-03-01

At present, Uganda maintains Diplomatic Missions in London, New York, Washington, Moscow, Bonn, New Delhi, Accra and Cairo. In order for Uganda to play its full part in international affairs, and in order to promote Uganda's interests abroad, it is necessary to expand our network of permanent representation in foreign countries. To bring this about, considerable expenditure will be incurred.

A new embassy is being established at Kinshasa, and embassies are to be set up in two other foreign capitals during the Second Five-Year Plan. In addition, funds were spent during 1967/68 on the provision of furniture for existing embassies.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	770	—	770
1968/69	7,120	1,120	8,240
1969/70	5,300	1,620	6,920
1970/71	—	1,620	1,620
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	13,190	4,360	17,550

Diplomatic Wireless Telegraphy System: 14-03-02

In order to improve the efficiency of Uganda's Foreign Service, it is planned to provide it with a shortwave wireless telegraphy system. This will increase the speed and security of communication between the Government and its various overseas diplomatic missions. Initially, the new communications system will be installed at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at six missions overseas.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	3,520	780	4,300
1969/70	—	780	780
1970/71	—	780	780
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,520	2,340	5,860

Uganda House—New York: 14-03-03

It had originally been planned that Government would put up a building known as "Uganda House" in New York. To this end, a plot of land, formerly belonging to UGADEV was purchased close to the U.N. Headquarters. The idea of having a Uganda House in New York has now been abandoned, and arrangements are being made to dispose of the plot of land profitably.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	5,234	—	5,234
1969/70	...	—	—	—
1970/71	...	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		5,234	—	5,234

Ambassador's Residence—Cairo: 16-03-04

During the first year of the Plan, a house was acquired to serve as a residence for Uganda's Ambassador to the United Arab Republic. Previously the Ambassador was living in a hotel, which was not only inconvenient for him and unsuited to the dignity of this country, but also extremely expensive.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	802	30	832
1967/68	...	334	30	364
1968/69	...	—	30	30
1969/70	...	—	30	30
1970/71	...	—	30	30
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		1,136	150	1,286

* The house was actually acquired in 1966/67. The phasing shown here reflects the schedule of payments for the house.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS

The Uganda Law Development Centre: 11-04-01

The Government Law School has been moved from Nsamizi to Kampala and has been renamed "The Law Development Centre". The main functions of the Centre will be the training of magistrates, postgraduate training of lawyers, law reporting, law reform and revision (together with the associated legal and sociological research) and the archiving of legal materials. The Centre will also continue to conduct courses for the English Bar Examinations.

The siting of the Centre in Kampala is intended to facilitate co-operation between the Centre and the Law Faculty at Makerere College.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

		Shs. '000		
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	1,107	352	1,459
1969/70	...	1,800	704	2,504
1970/71	...	—	704	704
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		2,907	1,760	4,667

FINANCE

Uganda Computer Services: 15-05-01

The Government has acquired on a rental basis (with the option to purchase) an electronic computer from the International Business Machines World Trade Corporation. The computer began to operate in August 1967. The computer is intended—

- (a) to provide facilities for the rapid production of data required in the day-to-day operations of Government and other bodies, thus relieving the acute shortage of trained clerical manpower;
- (b) to provide information, on request, for particular management decisions by Government and other organizations; and
- (c) to carry out high speed calculations for scientific research.

Since its installation, the Computer Centre has done jobs for Government, Makerere University College, and the University of East Africa. It is anticipated that, in future, parastatal and private organizations will also make full use of the Centre. It is planned to increase the capacity of the computer by the introduction of a second shift in 1969. Even then, it is expected that about 50 per cent of the computer time available will go for Government payroll work alone, so that a second computer or a larger model is likely soon to be needed. However, no provision is made for this during the Second Five-Year Plan.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent†</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	18	18	36
1967/68	36	552	588
1968/69		676	676
1969/70		676	676
1970/71		676	676
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	54	2,598	2,652

* Including the cost of training staff.

† Including the cost of renting the computer and other recurrent expenses but excluding the cost of salaries. The installation of the computer is most likely to lead to a net reduction in salaries of data processing personnel.

The Bank of Uganda: 09-05-02

The Bank of Uganda first legally came into existence on the 1st July 1966, and was formally opened on 15th August 1966 when, for the first time, Uganda's national currency was issued.

The primary function of the Bank of Uganda is to "issue legal tender currency and maintain external reserves in order to safeguard the international value of the currency, promote stability and a sound financial structure conducive to a balanced and sustained rate of growth of the economy and other purposes connected therewith".

The Bank regulates the monetary system through the control of the currency and the banking and credit institutions of the country. For the performance of its duties as the regulator of credit, the Bank possesses not only the usual instruments of general credit control such as bank rate, open market operations and the power to vary reserve requirements of the banks, but also extensive powers of selective and direct credit regulation. In addition, the Bank is expected to be given more powers under the Banking Act.

Another function of the Bank relates to the conduction of banking and financial operations of the Government. The Bank of Uganda is responsible for the custody and management of the country's international reserves. It also exercises control over payments and receipts for international transactions in conformity with the Exchange Control Act.

The Bank, being responsible to Parliament for "stability and a sound financial structure conducive to a balanced and sustained rate of growth", therefore plays a vital part in development, because monetary stability is one of the essential conditions for rapid and lasting growth. With the establishment of Uganda's own Central Bank, monetary policy is expected to become a regular feature of overall development policy, particularly as a counter cyclical weapon but also in the provision of development finance.

In this connection, one immediate task for the Bank of Uganda is to foster the development of a more efficient institutional framework for the mobilization of savings and their channelling into productive investment. To this end, the Bank will play a leading role in—

- (i) the creation of an active short-term money market dealing in overnight money, Treasury Bills and commercial paper;
- (ii) the promotion of sustained investment in Government medium and longer-term issues;
- (iii) the creation of an active stock market for both dealings in Government stocks and in industrial shares, and through which industries might raise fixed capital; and
- (iv) the development of credit facilities for the long-term capital needs of the smaller businessman and farmer.

The Bank will also encourage savings and other financial institutions to open up services in more areas of the country than is the case at present.

(continued)

In relation to the promotion of foreign capital investment, the principal role of the Bank is to so conduct its own affairs and advise Government on broad policy issues that the external position is—and gives every indication of being—sufficiently sound to meet the country's commitments.

The Bank already provides technical expertise for the Government, especially on financial affairs, and it is envisaged that this co-operation will become more close in the future. To be able to play its part in this respect, the Bank is concentrating on the development of its Research Department with a view not only to providing, regularly, statistical and other material on which policy must be based, but also to investigate how traditional methods of monetary policy may need to be tailored to suit local conditions.

The Bank is a constitutionally independent organization with the Uganda Government as the sole shareholder. The share capital was fixed at Shs. 40 million, of which over Shs. 13 million has been paid up so far.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	13,333	—	13,333
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	—	—	—
1969/70	...	—	—	—
1970/71	...	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		13,333	—	13,333

* Government's contribution to the Bank's share capital.

The Uganda Commercial Bank: 09-05-03

In October 1965, the then Uganda Credit and Savings Bank, which had offered so far only a limited range of banking facilities, was converted into a fully-fledged commercial bank under the name "Uganda Commercial Bank". It thus became and still remains the only Uganda-based institution among the commercial banks in the country, and it is now able to offer a full range of commercial and savings banking facilities for all types of customers. The present financial position of the Bank is as follows:—

Authorised share capital	Shs. 40 million
Paid-up capital	Shs. 20 million
Government deposits	Shs. 20 million

To strengthen the Bank's financial position, the following procedure has been adopted. Out of Government deposits with the Bank, Shs. 10 million will be converted into share capital. The remaining Shs. 10 million will be allocated to another corporation which will continue to bank with the Uganda Commercial Bank to minimize loss of cash through the withdrawal of deposit. After the operation, the paid-up share capital with the Bank will rise to Shs. 30 million. The balance of Shs. 10 million will be subscribed during subsequent financial years.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	10,000	—	10,000
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	10,000	—	10,000

*Government's contribution to Bank's share capital.

The East African Development Bank: 09-05-04

In the "Treaty for East African Co-operation" the three East African Governments agreed to create a Development Bank known as the East African Development Bank, which was inaugurated, with headquarters in Kampala, on the 18th December 1968.

The Bank was established to fill the gap existing, in East Africa, in the long-term financing of industrial development projects with the special objective of concentrating on those Partner States which have been lagging behind in industrial development. Therefore, the Bank has to operate according to the following objectives:

(a) providing financial and technical assistance to promote the industrial development of the Partner States;

(b) giving priority to industrial development in the relatively less industrially developed Partner States, thereby endeavouring to reduce the substantial industrial imbalances between them; and

(c) furthering the aims of the East African Community by financing, wherever possible, projects designed to make the economies of the Partner States increasingly complementary in the industrial field.

The authorized capital of the Bank is Shs. 400 million, of which Shs. 120 million will have to be paid up by the three Governments initially, according to the following time schedule:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Uganda's share</i>
21-12-67	Shs. 12 million	Shs. 4 million
31- 5-68	Shs. 36 million	Shs. 12 million
30-11-68	Shs. 36 million	Shs. 12 million
31- 5-69	Shs. 36 million	Shs. 12 million

The Bank has started operations and as from 1st July 1968, has been prepared to consider proposals for investment. It is hoped that the first investments will be made before the end of 1968. The investments of the Bank will take the form of equity capital, loan capital and loan guarantee.

In order to attain its objectives of reducing the industrial imbalances within the Community, the operations of the Bank shall be conducted in a way that, taken over consecutive periods of five years, it shall have loaned, guaranteed or otherwise invested as nearly as possible in Tanzania 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the total sum, in Uganda 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and in Kenya 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Although the Bank will principally provide for the direct financing of specific projects within the Partner States, it may also make loans to national development agencies. The Bank shall seek to revolve its funds by selling its investments in equity capital to other investors whenever it can do so on satisfactory terms.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>				<i>Shs. '000</i>
	<i>Development*</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
1966/67	—	—	—	
1967/68	16,000	—	16,000	
1968/69	24,000	—	24,000	
1969/70	—	—	—	
1970/71	—	—	—	
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	40,000	—	40,000	

* Uganda Government's contribution to the share capital of the Bank.

The National Insurance Corporation: 09-05-05

In order to strengthen local insurance operations in Uganda, the National Insurance Corporation (N.I.C.) was set up by the Government in 1965 to cover all major branches of insurance, *i.e.* Life, Fire and Motor. The Corporation is now in its third year of operation, and it is very encouraging that within this short period of its existence it has managed to record a profit.

By its operations the Corporation will play an important part in mobilizing local capital for development purposes. Because of this recognition, Government has already directed that all business of the State Boards and Corporations, District Administrations and City, Municipal and Town Councils should be insured with the N.I.C. This will certainly place the N.I.C. in a stronger position to mobilize local resources. In accordance with this objective, the Corporation is investing its resources locally with due emphasis on parastatal bodies.

This policy is in keeping with the intentions of Government to create and foster an industrial, commercial and financial complex, through which the participation of the State in the promotion of economic growth can make a significant contribution. A sizeable investment income would be helpful in developing the activities of the Corporation in the early years of its existence.

Of the authorized capital of Shs. 5 million, so far Shs. 3 million has been paid up by the Government. The balance will be paid over during the financial year 1968/69. But there is urgent need not only to subscribe fully to the share capital of the Corporation but also to increase the share capital to such a level as will enable the Corporation to compete effectively with other insurance companies. It therefore seems necessary to raise the Corporation's share capital to Shs. 20 million. Various means of raising the additional money will be considered in the 1969/70 financial year.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	2,000	—	2,000
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,000	—	2,000

* Government's contribution to the share capital of the Corporation.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Management Training and Advisory Centre: 11-06-01

The Management Training and Advisory Centre has been established to carry out the following main functions:

- (a) assisting Government departments and other public institutions with personnel advisory and training services in the field of trade and industrial promotion;
- (b) promoting improved management techniques and practices in industry and other sectors; and
- (c) preparing Ugandans for managerial, supervisory and functional posts in existing and new business enterprises, and raising the level of skills in industry generally.

The Centre started operations in 1967 in rented premises. The main staff has been recruited and the necessary equipment has been acquired, or is on order. In 1968/69, work is to start on the permanent site for the Centre. This will be located adjacent to the proposed Industrial Estate in Kampala, in order to facilitate co-operation between the two institutions.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	736	261*	997
1967/68	...	459	254*	713
1968/69	...	377	193*	570
1969/70	...	132	195*	327
1970/71	...	19	1,000	1,019
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		1,723	1,903	3,626

* Only Uganda Government's contribution.

The Centre for Industrial Development: 04-06-02

The purpose of the project is to strengthen and expand the Industrial Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to enable it to formulate and implement a small-scale industry programme and, in particular, to assist in planning, establishing and operating a demonstration estate for small-scale industries and an adjoining industrial area for industries of all sizes. The programme will also assist the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development in identifying and evaluating industrial projects of all sizes.

The programme will include assistance to entrepreneurs, with special emphasis on indigenous entrepreneurs, in every aspect of planning, constructing, operating and managing industrial enterprises. It will give advice to Government on policies for the promotion, development and modernization of small-scale industries. It will also plan, construct and manage industrial estates for small-scale industries, the first of which is to be established near Kampala. The project is to be undertaken jointly by the Uganda Government and the U.N. Special Fund. It will closely co-operate with the existing Management Training and Advisory Centre.

The land for the industrial estate and the adjoining industrial area at Kampala has been acquired in the second half of 1968. All staff is to be recruited before the end of 1968.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000		
Year			Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	...	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	...	19	66	85
1968/69	...	...	1,007	341	1,348
1969/70	...	...	1,876	449	2,325
1970/71	...	...	1,420	486	1,906
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			4,322	1,342	5,664

* Only Uganda Government's contribution.

Apolo Hotel: 09-06-03

The major development in hotels during the Plan period has been the completion of the State Hotel on Gun Hill in Kampala. Work began in March 1965 and was substantially completed by April 1968. The 600-bed hotel features a swimming pool and a fully-equipped conference room, which has already served to attract international conferences to Kampala. The construction of the hotel has been financed by the contractors and repayment is being made by the Government over 8 years, until 1972. In return for repayments the Government has received shares in the State Hotel Corporation, which owns and runs the hotel. The Government is the majority shareholder in the Corporation and there is also participation by U.D.C.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development*	Recurrent†	TOTAL
1966/67	...	16,000	—	16,000
1967/68	...	5,400	—	5,400
1968/69	...	—	—	—
1969/70	...	—	—	—
1970/71	...	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		21,400	—	21,400

* The phasing of this corresponds to actual physical work and not to the schedule of payments. Works estimated at Shs. 18.6 million were carried out during the First Five-Year Plan.

† Government, as such, will not incur any recurrent expenditure. Operating and maintenance costs will be borne by the State Hotel Corporation.

Establishment of the National Trading Corporation: 09-06-04

The National Trading Corporation (N.T.C.) was established in 1966, with the following specific tasks:

- (a) to import goods and distribute them locally, to export locally manufactured goods, and to re-export certain imported goods;
- (b) to assist African traders financially;
- (c) to assist in the training of traders.

The Corporation took over and amalgamated the activities of the former African Business Promotion Ltd. and African Trade Development Section of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Corporation has also assumed responsibility for the African Development Fund.

The initial finance of the Corporation is provided largely through Government advances and grants, all of which are to be converted into equity holdings. This finance has been made available to the Corporation for both fixed and working capital expenditure. The N.T.C. is also empowered to raise ordinary commercial finance for working capital needs. It is also anticipated that the Corporation will, in the future, increasingly finance its needs from profits. Finally, the N.T.C. has taken over all the assets, valued at Shs. 3,320,000, of the former African Business Promotion Ltd., and compensation is to be paid to U.D.C. at a later date.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	700	—	700
1967/68	...	5,000	—	5,000
1968/69	...	4,300	—	4,300
1969/70	...	—	—	—
1970/71	...	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		10,000	—	10,000

* Only direct Government financial contribution is taken into account. Thus, the value of A.B.P. assets taken over and funds from the African Development Fund are not included.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND CO-OPERATIVES

Group Farms and Tractor Hire Service: 01-07-01

Tractors were first hired out by the Department of Agriculture to private farmers as long ago as 1947 and two years later the Special Development Section of the Department of Agriculture was founded to deal exclusively with mechanization. The operations of the Special Development Section have always included investigation and research aimed at obtaining machinery and equipment that is most suitable for conditions prevailing in Uganda. Since the establishment of the Special Development Section, the number of tractors available for hire by farmers has risen over the years. However, it was only after Independence that tractors were imported to Uganda on a large scale. At Independence, there were some forty tractors in the Tractor Hire Service; by the end of 1967/68, there were over eight hundred and fifty in the mechanization scheme.

The Tractor Hire Service, as it now exists, and the group farming system were introduced during the First Five-Year Development Plan. When group farms were introduced, their major activity was the production of cotton. It is planned that, during the Second Five-Year Development Plan period, these farms will continue to concentrate on cotton production and only a few of them will experiment by specializing in other crops. In this respect, arrangements are under way to start group farms for the production of groundnuts and rice. It is also intended that some group farms will incorporate livestock farming. One group farm—Remigali, near Masindi in Bunyoro—has already started a herd of cattle. In all, it is planned to set up five to ten new group farms every year.

The Tractor Hire Service is designed to operate from tractor hire bases. All such bases are equipped with tractor repair facilities that are capable of undertaking maintenance and routine repair jobs that do not involve major overhauls. For overhaul work there are larger workshops, situated at appropriate centres. It is proposed to build additional tractor hire bases. The siting of these bases will depend on considerations such as the volume of demand for mechanical cultivation and the need to ensure fair regional distribution of tractors. Group farm tractors are also available for hire during slack periods on the group farms themselves.

In order to cope with the anticipated increase in demand for mechanization, the Government has decided to purchase 1,250 additional tractors over the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
	Development		Recurrent	
1966/67	...	8,396	3,000	11,396
1967/68	...	9,328	3,000	12,328
1968/69	...	12,460	16,020	28,480
1969/70	...	14,020	24,100	38,120
1970/71	...	12,800	33,180	45,980
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	...	57,004	79,300	136,304

Cotton Insecticide Subsidy Scheme: 01-07-02

Cotton is second to coffee as Uganda's greatest source of foreign exchange and it has, in recent years, accounted for about 25 per cent of the total domestic exports by value. In spite of the diversification programme, it is expected that cotton and coffee will continue to be the major source of incomes in the rural sector and of foreign exchange and Central Government revenue. Difficulties in the world coffee market make it vital that an increase in cotton production should be achieved.

A large increase in cotton production can no longer be expected from acreage expansion alone; it can be most effectively achieved by placing efforts in increased productivity. The greatest reliance in achieving this end is put on the use of D.D.T insecticide spraying.

A subsidy on insecticides was introduced during the First Five-Year Development Plan period, with some success. Through the experience gained during that period, improvements have been introduced in the scheme. The price of D.D.T. to the farmer during the First Five-Year Plan varied considerably over the years and this was found not to be entirely satisfactory. As a result, in drawing up the present Plan, it was decided to charge the farmer one price of Shs. 5 per tin of D.D.T. throughout the Plan period. One tin of D.D.T. is sufficient to spray one acre of cotton the full four times that is recommended. In 1966/67, the first year of the Plan, 175,000 tins of insecticide were sold to farmers. It is estimated that 300,000 tins would have been sold in 1967/68, and it is anticipated that there will be an annual increase of 100,000 tins, up to a maximum annual sale of 500,000 tins to be achieved in 1969/70.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	2,752	—	2,752
1967/68	6,750	—	6,750
1968/69	9,000	—	9,000
1969/70	11,250	—	11,250
1970/71	11,250	—	11,250
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	41,002	—	41,002

Coffee Development in Western Uganda: 01-07-03

The Second Five-Year Plan envisages the annual planting of up to 10,000 acres of Arabica coffee in the Western Region, progressively uprooting and replacing the 80,000 acres of Robusta coffee in that region. The Plan also contains proposals to spray Arabica coffee in order to ensure good yields and better quality. Finally, the Plan aims to provide new pulperies to process Arabica coffee. As a first step towards the fulfilment of these objectives, Arabica coffee seedlings were raised in 1966/67, and these seedlings have been planted by farmers in replacement of Robusta. During the second year of the Plan work started on spraying against coffee berry disease and antestia, a pest on Arabica coffee. As it was a new practice that required to be demonstrated and in order to ensure that there would be no undue spread of pests and disease, the Department of Agriculture undertook the spraying, free of charge, on coffee that was deemed suitable. The Plan, however, envisages organizing credit facilities to enable farmers to spray their coffee such that up to one-third of the acreage bearing Arabica coffee will be covered by the end of the present Plan period.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

				<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>		<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	...	60	—	60
1967/68	...	140	—	140
1968/69	...	720	—	720
1969/70	...	720	—	720
1970/71	...	720	—	720
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		2,360	—	2,360

Arabica Coffee Research Station: 01-07-04

Arabica coffee is beset by a variety of pests and diseases which have hindered further expansion in the production of the crop. Moreover, at the moment, certain neighbouring countries are suffering heavily from coffee berry disease and it therefore has become very urgent to take measures to protect the Arabica-growing region of Bugisu/Sebei from a spread of the disease from these countries. In any case, disease control work needs to be expanded in all Arabica-growing areas of the country. As the basis for this expansion, a research station will be set up with the following functions:—

(a) To carry out an accurate survey of the incidence of coffee berry disease, dieback and berry borer.

(b) To study suitable cultural practices, the liquoring quality of different coffee varieties and spraying regimes.

(c) To breed disease-resistant strains.

(d) To do any other research related to practical problems concerning Arabica coffee.

During 1966/67, a 230-acre site was acquired for the station at Buginyanya in Bugisu and all settlers there have been evicted with full compensation.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	139	—	139
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	799	—	799
1969/70	650	100	750
1970/71	—	160	160
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,588	260	1,848

Kinyala Sugar Project: 01-07-05 and 04-07-06

Since the early 1950's, total sugar consumption in East Africa has grown at an average annual rate of over 7 per cent. Although over the same period domestic sugar production has expanded at an even higher rate, there has been no significant reduction in the absolute amounts of sugar imports from overseas. Judging from the low present levels of per capita sugar consumption in East Africa, a rapid growth in the consumption of sugar can be confidently expected in the future. Moreover, definite possibilities exist for the export of Uganda sugar to neighbouring African countries, outside the East African Community, and even to overseas markets.

In order to benefit from these market prospects, and in full awareness of sugar production expansion plans in Kenya and Tanzania, it is planned to embark upon a large sugar scheme at Kinyala, in Bunyoro, during the Second Five-Year Plan. When fully established, the scheme will consist of over 20,000 acres under cane and a mill white sugar factory with a capacity of 50-60,000 tons per annum. Cane will be grown both on a central estate and on land cultivated by co-operative farmers. During the first two years of the Plan, extensive investigations of the scheme have been carried out, and expenditure has been incurred on setting up a cane seed nursery and on compensation to settlers in the area of the scheme. The actual setting up of the sugar-cane estate and erection of the factory will be undertaken during the remainder of the Plan period. Sugar production, however, is not expected to commence before the next Plan period.

(a) Estate Development : 01-07-05

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	2,361		2,361
1967/68	41		41
1968/69	718		718
1969/70	14,255		14,255
1970/71	10,867		10,867
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	28,242		28,242

(b) Factory Development : 04-07-06

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	1,000		1,000
1969/70	15,060		15,060
1970/71	15,060		15,060
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	31,120		31,120

Establishment of the Uganda Tea Growers' Corporation:

01-07-07

Real progress in the Tea Industry began after the Second World War. Up to the end of the First Five-Year Plan, this development was predominantly carried out by non-Africans running privately-owned estates and factories. In order to encourage more participation by Africans in tea production, and thus achieve greater diversification of agricultural incomes, the Government established the Uganda Tea Growers' Corporation in 1966.

The main functions of the Corporation are:

- (a) to encourage the formation of associations of tea growers into co-operatives, with the ultimate object of acquiring tea factories;
- (b) to prepare overall development plans for the tea industry;
- (c) to provide planting material and fertilizers to tea growers, on credit terms when necessary;
- (d) to provide services for the collection, inspection and transportation to factories of growers' green leaf; and
- (e) to arrange for the processing of tea growers' green leaf.

The Corporation is empowered to set up its own tea factories, and exercises certain overall regulatory powers over the tea industry. When it starts processing growers' green leaf, the Corporation will also be responsible for the marketing of the processed tea.

The Government is extending an interest-free loan to the U.T.G.C. in order to enable it to establish a Tea Training Centre. In addition, the Government is to make advances totalling Shs. 5.7 million to the Corporation for working capital needs. The estimates below reflect the disbursement, by the Government, on account of all these types of loans.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year			Shs. '000
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	1,653	—	1,653
1967/68	580	—	580
1968/69	1,381	—	1,381
1969/70	2,500	—	2,500
1970/71	1,250	—	1,250
TOTAL 1966, 67-1970/71	7,364	—	7,364

* Expenditure on housing for Government staff posted for duty with the U.T.G.C. is not included.

Groundnut Grading Scheme: 09-07-08

During the First Five-Year Plan, a pilot groundnuts grading scheme was started by the Busoga Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd., in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture. The pilot scheme showed that 25 per cent of ordinary nuts and 30 per cent of improved nuts can be graded out and sold in the premium confectionery market.

As a result of the pilot scheme, and in view of the favourable response from various export outlets, it is planned to build 20 grading units during the present Plan period. All the units will be owned and managed by co-operatives, with the help and supervision of the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operative Development. Machinery for the first five units is being installed at five centres in the leading groundnuts producing areas. It is planned to expand by establishing five new grading units yearly throughout the remainder of the present Five-Year Plan.

This project will operate under the normal supervision of existing extension staff in the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operative Development. Thus Government will not be involved in extra cost on staffing.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development*</i>	<i>Recurrent†</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	605		605
1967/68	1,000		1,000
1968/69	880		880
1969/70	780		780
1970/71	780		780
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	4,045		4,045

* Loans to Co-operatives for the purchase of grading units.

† The grading units belong to Co-operatives, so the Government is not involved in recurrent expenditure.

Flue-cured Tobacco Development Scheme: 01-07-09

For a long time, Uganda's tobacco production was unable to expand due to limited market outlets. Recently, however, there has been a break into the export market and there is promise of further overseas sales. In order to meet this prospective demand, it is planned to expand tobacco production considerably during the Second Five-Year Plan. Specifically, production was planned to grow from the 1966 level of 2.5 million lb. to 7.5 million lb. by 1968 and to remain at that level throughout the remainder of the Plan period, unless new unforeseen markets emerge. It is now almost certain that the target production level was achieved. Over half the increase in production is expected to come from the West Nile, and the rest from Acholi, Lango and Kigezi.

The expansion in production will be the combined result of more application of insecticides and fertilizers and an increase in acreages. Another important element in the programme is the use of brick and corrugated iron curing barns which reduce wastage and improve quality. Farmers are accorded credit facilities (under the supervision of the Co-operative Department) for the erection of the barns and the procurement of insecticides and fertilizers.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent†	TOTAL
1966/67			680
1967/68	680		680
1968/69	1,740		1,740
1969/70			
1970/71			
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,420		2,420

* Development expenditure consists of loans to farmers. A total of Shs. 1.68 million is for barns, while Shs. 740,000 is for insecticides and fertilizers.

† No additional recurrent costs to Government are involved, as normal extension staff in the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operatives supervise the project.

Cocoa Development Scheme: 01-07-10

Although cocoa has been grown in Uganda since the early years of this century, it has not yet caught up as an established crop. Cocoa suffers from a very unstable world market price and from diseases. In the light of these difficulties, the original plans for a considerable expansion in acreage have been abandoned. During the Second Five-Year Plan, efforts will be concentrated on providing fermenteries to cater for the existing crop and to improve husbandry and processing practices so as to produce a good quality commodity.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>			<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	...	...	79	—	79
1967/68	...	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	...	200	383	583
1969/70	...	...	200	498	698
1970/71	...	...	—	653	653
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			479	1,534	2,013

Citrus Development Scheme: 01-07-11

This project consists, first, in setting up a central nursery which would produce budded, good quality trees for planting out on plantation co-operative farms or on settlement schemes. Preliminary work on setting up the nursery was done in 1964. The seedlings produced at the nursery will be used to start three citrus plantations, one each in Busoga, Teso and Lango. Each farm will be 150 acres large, initially. For successful citrus growing, it will be necessary to irrigate not only the plantations but also the nursery. Ultimately, probably during the Third Five-Year Plan, a fruit processing factory will be erected to provide a market outlet for the poorer quality fruit produced. The better product, however, will be sold as fresh whole fruit for the quality market.

Early in 1968/69, the plantation in Busoga will be established and work will have started on at least one of the other proposed plantations by about March 1969. The entire scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1968/69. All three farms must be established by this latter date if they are to benefit from the seedlings produced at the nursery.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Development	Recurrent	Shs. '000 TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	880	—	880
1968/69	1,940	—	1,940
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,820	—	2,820

Irrigated Rice Development Scheme: 01-07-12

The Government is giving serious consideration to the possibility of expanding rice production as one facet in the policy of agricultural diversification. A team of foreign experts has been engaged to carry out a detailed investigation of the possibilities of producing rice in Uganda on the basis of irrigation. Attention is being focused on the clay swamp areas of south Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango and the West Nile. The survey, which began early in 1967/68, is expected to be completed during 1968/69.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Development	Recurrent	Shs. '000 TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	100	—	100
1968/69	120	—	120
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	220	—	220

Seed Multiplication Scheme: 01-07-13

In addition to cotton and coffee breeding, research work has resulted in the production of improved seed types for other crops. Efforts to bulk-up sufficient quantities of these seed types have so far failed due to the fact that they get swamped by the masses of inferior seeds already being used by farmers. Four crops have been selected for the multiplication scheme, due to the fact that they are cultivated in large acreages throughout the country and because they have a high export potential. These crops are groundnuts, maize, sorghum and beans. Grass seed mixtures will also be included in the project, as a good deal of research has been done on them and there is great potential in their use.

The bulking-up of seed will initially be done on Group Farms and Prison Farms, where proper control can be ensured so as to prevent mixing up of seed. At a later stage, selected farmers will join the bulking-up process. Government will undertake to buy back, at guaranteed prices, the seed produced by Group Farms, Prison Farms and selected farmers who participate in the scheme. With each successive round of the bulking-up process, a larger acreage is to be sown with improved seed till, ultimately, these improved seed types will be widely cultivated by ordinary farmers.

As a necessary part of the project, there will be facilities for proper drying, storage and processing of the seed so as to ensure that good quality dressed seed is distributed to the farmers. The Department of Agriculture will initially be responsible for operating the project, in close liaison with the Produce Marketing Board. At a later stage the Board may take over the entire responsibility of seed multiplication.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	960	180	1,140
1969/70	...	780	220	1,000
1970/71	...	4,560	340	4,900
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		6,300	740	7,040

Pilot Irrigation and Swamp Reclamation Schemes: 01-07-14

It is estimated that there are over 500,000 acres of moisture-deficient, but otherwise good, soils with reasonable access to a water source. With irrigation, it is considered that agricultural productivity on this land could be increased to more than double the present national average. The effectiveness of irrigation has been proved beyond doubt in Uganda on sugar estates and at Research Stations. In addition, there are close to a quarter of a million acres of clay and peat swamps which can be reclaimed and made much more productive by drainage. In Kigezi it has been demonstrated that, with careful regulation of water levels, reclaimed swamps can be highly productive.

However, detailed technical information about irrigation and swamp reclamation in Uganda is still scanty and generally relates only to specific locations. The Government therefore plans to start five pilot irrigation/reclamation schemes on different types of land, each representing a more extensive area to which the techniques developed on the pilot scheme can be applied. On each pilot scheme, a study will be made of the technical issues involved—type of irrigation and/or drainages, suitable crops, rotation, fertilizers, etc. Moreover, each scheme will constitute the nucleus for the propagation of the new pattern of agriculture in the surrounding area.

The five schemes to be undertaken are as follows:—

(i) *Labori (Teso)*—300 acres under overhead irrigation will be set up on an existing group farm. This will provide a good basis for determining the possibilities of irrigation on such farms.

(ii) *Atera (Lango)*—150 acres of surface irrigation are being established. The site is typical of unoccupied areas suitable for large-scale farming.

(iii) *Omunyal (Toro)*—400 acres of clay swamps will be drained and irrigated. The scheme should yield results applicable to similar swampy areas in the short grass areas of the country.

(iv) *Okokorio (Teso)*—610 acres of overhead irrigation will be established on existing farmland. The site is representative of many areas where both water shortage and very close settlement indicate a possibility for irrigation.

(v) *Kiruruma North (Kigezi)*—Controlled drainage will be undertaken over 150 acres of papyrus peat swamps, of which there are wide expanses throughout the country.

During 1967/68, work commenced on the Atera and Labori Schemes. An "Irrigation Division", headed by a Senior Agricultural Officer, will be set up at the Department of Agriculture Headquarters.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	152	—	152
1967/68	1,454	60	1,514
1968/69	1,263	380	1,643
1969/70	1,040	840	1,880
1970/71	600	1,200	1,800
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	4,509	2,480	6,989

* A sizeable proportion of the development cost will be carried forward to the Third Development Plan.

AI-70-4 Development of the Aringa Valley: 01-07-15

The Robusta replacement programme does not require that Robusta be replaced by planting a new crop on the particular land from which the coffee has been uprooted. As a national programme, the replacement of Robusta can be effected by introducing the substitute crop anywhere else in the country. The Aringa Valley Development Project in the Agoro Mountains in north Acholi is conceived as a Robusta replacement scheme in this latter sense. It is planned to open up about 5,000 acres in the valley for crop farming. The main crop will be Arabica coffee, for which the area is particularly suitable. Other crops will include wheat, onions and English potatoes.

A coffee seedling nursery has already been set up and by the end of 1967/68 a 20-mile Class II access road to the area was completed. The project is expected to be fully set up by the end of 1968/69.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	12	—	12
1967/68	340	—	340
1968/69	300	—	300
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	652	—	652

Expansion of the Land Planning Service: 01-07-16

Uganda has entered a period of rapid agricultural development and land use. Under the farm mechanization scheme, large contiguous areas of land are brought to arable farming using new methods. Government institutions, parastatal organizations and private individuals and firms are all undertaking agricultural development schemes. Failure to carry out proper land-use planning is liable to result not only in economic failure, but also in serious depletion of the natural resources and soil fertility.

In view of this, a nucleus Land Planning Unit was formed and attached to the Special Development Section of the Department of Agriculture. The Land Planning Service is required to be—

(a) technically competent to plan, and subsequently establish, a layout on the ground for all agricultural development carried out directly by Government or other schemes approved by Government;

(b) competent to advise Government on the viability of any agricultural schemes proposed by any Government department, parastatal or commercial concerns;

(c) able to educate Agricultural staff (and staff of other institutions concerned) in the discipline of basing all agricultural development on sound land-use planning.

The demands placed on this Unit make it absolutely necessary to expand the Service. It is proposed to expand the staff to a total of 51, of whom 12 will be suitably trained in specialized subjects. The equipment necessary for the expanded Service has already been acquired.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	1,840	320	2,160
1967/68	—	380	380
1968/69	—	400	400
1969/70	—	400	400
1970/71	—	400	400
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,840	1,900	3,740

District Farm Institutes: 11-07-17

There are, at present, ten operating District Farm Institutes in the country. These are situated as follows:—

Abi	West Nile
Busenyi	Ankole
Ikulwe	Busoga
Kachwekano	Kigezi
Kamenyamigo	Masaka
Kyembogo	Toro
Mukono	East Mengo
Nabuin	Karamoja
Ngetta	Lango
Tororo	Bukedi

The District Farm Institutes are designed principally to give short and concentrated courses to farmers and their wives on modern agricultural practices and farm management. The results already achieved have been so good that it is planned to increase the number of these Institutes to twenty by 1971. Construction work on one of these additional Institutes has been completed at Kitgum in Acholi. The remaining nine Institutes will be built in Acholi, Ankole, Bugisu, Bunyoro, Madi, Mubende, West Mengo, Sebei and Teso. By 1971 there will be one District Farm Institute per district and two Institutes in some of the larger districts. It is planned to open three Institutes every year, starting 1968/69.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	Total
1966/67	273	—	273
1967/68	380	150	530
1968/69	1,442	650	2,092
1969/70	2,680	1,150	3,830
1970/71	2,680	1,650	4,330
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	7,455	3,600	11,055

School of Agricultural Mechanics: 11-07-18

Over the last five years there has been rapid development in agricultural mechanization. This development, however, has had limitations imposed by the lack of skilled mechanics and tractor operators. As a means of overcoming this problem, it is planned to build a School of Agricultural Mechanics near Tororo. Construction work for the School is expected to be completed in 1970. When the School starts operating, it will offer training courses for mechanics, fitters and tractor drivers.

When the School is fully operational, total enrolment will be 350 students at any given time. The courses for mechanics and fitters will last three years each, whilst training for tractor drivers will take only three months. There will be three courses for tractor drivers every year and it is expected that some forty drivers will be trained annually.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	3,000	—	3,000
1969/70	7,240	—	7,240
1970/71	2,000	1,000	3,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	12,240	1,000	13,240

The Co-operative Enterprise Development Training Institute: 11-07-19

The rapid expansion of the co-operative movement, especially in the marketing and processing of cotton and coffee, has made it necessary to provide training facilities both for Government co-operative staff and for officials of the societies and unions themselves.

Since 1963, a Co-operative College has been attached to the Bukalasa Agricultural College. Although the intention was to use facilities there for training of both the staff of the Co-operative Development Department and officials of the Co-operative Movement, the activities of the College have so far been confined to departmental staff training. This was dictated not only by the serious shortage of staff in the Co-operative Department but also by the lack of adequate classroom and dormitory accommodation at Bukalasa.

It has already become undesirable and very inconvenient to continue using Bukalasa for co-operative training. Such an arrangement is clearly impossible for the future, in view of the envisaged expansion in the training programmes for Agricultural and Co-operative staffs. It is therefore planned to set up an entirely separate Co-operative Training Institute to train diplomates (for employment in Government and the Co-operative Movement), and a cadre of junior officials for employment in the Co-operative Movement. The Institute will provide accommodation for 175 trainees at a time. Works are expected to begin in 1968/69. The Institute will be sited near Masindi, in Bunyoro District.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	367
1968/69	367	—	4,400
1969/70	4,400	—	—
1970/71	2,833	180	3,013
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	7,600	180	7,780

Establishment of the Produce Marketing Board: 09-07-20

Government agricultural policy is aimed at achieving greater diversification and increased output of agricultural products. The provision of an efficient marketing system is a major factor in the achievement of this policy objective. Two marketing boards already exist specifically for the purpose of marketing coffee and cotton. As a measure to help in the fulfilment of its agricultural policy, the Government has set up the Produce Marketing Board which will handle other crops—principally tobacco, maize, groundnuts, beans, finger millet and sorghum. The basic function of this authority will be to help provide an assured market to producers and promoting high quality output, especially for the export market. The Government is to give to the new Board a grant of Shs. 5 million for capital and other expenditure.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	5,000	—	5,000
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	5,000	—	5,000

Storage Facilities for Primary Co-operative Societies: 09-07-21

It is intended that the Produce Marketing Board should use Co-operative Societies as its buying agents as far as possible. Where co-operatives do not exist, other agents will be appointed. At present, there are over 1,800 agricultural produce marketing primary societies. Practically all of them have just sufficient storage facilities for their major crops (cotton and/or coffee). Quite a number of the other crops are harvested at the same time as, or very close to, the harvest of cotton and coffee. In order to enable co-operatives to effectively undertake buying agency for the Board, it has been decided to erect a total of 1,000 stores for primary societies, during the present Plan and the first year of the next Plan. Each store will be built in local materials. The cost of building the stores will initially be borne by the Government but ultimately it is to be recovered from the co-operatives who will own the stores. Two hundred stores are to be built in 1968/69, two hundred and fifty in 1969/70, two hundred and fifty in 1970/71, and three hundred in 1971/72.

It is proposed that the first two hundred stores to be built in 1968/69 should be distributed such that, in the first place, every District gets five and the balance of one hundred and ten stores will be distributed according to the degree of co-operative activity, so that Districts with greater co-operative activity will get proportionately more stores.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development*	Recurrent†	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	3,000		3,000
1969/70	3,760		3,760
1970/71	3,760		3,760
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	10,520		10,520

* About Shs. 4.5 million is to be carried forward to the Third Plan.

† To be borne by co-operative societies.

Forestry Development Programme: 01-07-22

Forestry development currently follows two main lines, which it is planned to pursue further in the future. First, there is the silvicultural treatment for the improvement of natural forests. This consists of eliminating useless tree species in order to give the desirable species optimum conditions for growth. It is planned to increase the area treated from the current level of 12,000 acres per year to about 17,000 acres per year. The second line of forestry development consists of setting up new softwood plantations. It is proposed to step up new softwood planting from the present rate of 800-900 acres per year to some 5,000 acres annually.

Within the framework of these two lines of development, the Forest Department is pursuing several schemes that aim at increasing the productivity of the country's forest resources. The following is a summary of these schemes:—

(a) *Elephant Control*.—Herds of elephant are doing considerable damage to forests in the neighbourhood of game parks and reserves in the Western Region. During the present Plan period, efforts will be concentrated on the protection of Budongo Forest in Bunyoro and the specific measures envisaged will include putting up physical barriers (*i.e.* fencing and ditching) and shooting to keep elephants out of the forest.

(b) *Development of a Charcoal Industry*.—Large quantities of charcoal are used for domestic and industrial purposes in Uganda. The bulk of this charcoal is imported from Kenya. Recent studies have shown that charcoal can economically be produced on a large scale from some of the local natural forests and eucalyptus plantations. The Government plans to invest in the purchase of large kilns and other necessary equipment for the production of charcoal.

(c) *Promotion of Saw-milling*.—Increasing quantities of small-sized timber are becoming available from Government softwood plantations. It is planned to introduce Ugandans into the saw-milling industry by the provision of loans to purchase machinery. All participants in the scheme will be closely supervised by the Forest Department, which is responsible for research related to saw-milling.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	1,780	100	1,880
1967/68	1,640	200	1,840
1968/69	7,505	457	7,962
1969/70	3,673	685	4,358
1970/71	3,653	877	4,530
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	18,251	2,319	20,570

Reconstruction of the Nyabyeya Forestry School: 11-07-23

The Forestry School was reopened in 1948, after having been closed during the Second World War. It is housed in the administrative buildings of a war-time refugee camp. Although improvements have been continually made, these buildings have proved inadequate for teaching and living accommodation requirements. Over the past twenty years, the nature of work in the Forestry Department has altered considerably. Initially, the main work was to protect the forest resources by establishing reserves, and to set up limited plantations to meet local needs for poles and fuel. Work is now concentrated on production to meet the increasing needs of the population and to use the natural resources of the country to the fullest extent for the benefit of the people.

In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to train not only larger numbers of departmental staff, but also to train in a wider range of subjects and in a more intensive and technical fashion.

The proposed reconstruction includes:

- (a) One new dormitory block with accommodation for twenty students.
- (b) A new teaching block consisting of four classrooms, with storage facilities. One classroom will be fitted out as a drawing office and one as a laboratory.
- (c) A new dining-room/assembly hall and a new kitchen.
- (d) One new staff house.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		TOTAL
	Development	Recurrent*	
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	760	—	760
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	760	—	760

* There is no additional recurrent expenditure to be incurred as the scheme is merely reconstruction of existing buildings rather than expansion.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY, GAME AND FISHERIES

Veterinary Dispensaries: 02-08-01

During the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, Government embarked on a programme to establish fully-equipped veterinary dispensaries in all areas where ranching and dairy farming activity is expanding.

This programme is being continued during the Second Five-Year Plan. By the end of 1967, Phases I and II had been completed and twenty dispensaries were operating in addition to two small animal clinics. Of the twenty dispensaries, eight had been established during the First Five-Year Plan. The small animal clinics are located in Kampala and Entebbe. During the remainder of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Third Phase of the programme will be undertaken. This Phase involves the establishment of 19 additional dispensaries (four in the Western Region, three in Uganda, six in the Eastern Region, and three in the Northern Region) and three small animal clinics, one each at Jinja, Masaka and Mbale.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year			Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	839	12	851
1967/68	—	24	24
1968/69	74	24	98
1969/70	1,050	36	1,086
1970/71	1,176	62	1,238
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,139	158	3,297

Tsetse Reclamation: 02-08-02

The planned expansion of the livestock industry is dependent, to an appreciable extent, on more land being made available for ranching development. Since 1947, over 11,000 square miles of grazing land, previously denied to cattle because of tsetse infection, have been reclaimed. During the Second Five-Year Development Plan period, it is proposed to eradicate tsetse from a further 3,200 square miles of the Western and Northern Regions.

In Ankole, where 2,300 square miles have already been reclaimed, an eradication scheme covering 1,000 square miles between the Mbarara-Masaka road and the Ishingiro Hills will be mounted. A consolidation line will also be constructed through the Ishingiro Hills, from the Oruchinga Valley, eastwards to Lake Kijanebalola, to prevent the re-invasion of eastern Ankole by tsetse from Tanzania.

In Toro it is proposed to eradicate tsetse from 800 square miles of Kyaka, Kibale and Mwenge counties, situated between the River Katonga and the Fort Portal-Mubende road, east of the road from Kihura to Bisozi. A consolidation line will also be constructed adjacent to this road to prevent the re-occupation by tsetse of the land reclaimed.

In Bunyoro, the second phase of the eradication of tsetse from this district is planned. Eight hundred square miles of Buruli, Bujenje and Kibanda counties have already been reclaimed and, in the present Scheme, a further 600 square miles of Kibanda county will be freed from infestation. This operation will also cover those portions of Maruzi and Oyam counties of Lango, adjacent to the Nile, where tsetse occur. Some 700 square miles of Maruzi county have, however, already been reclaimed.

In Acholi, the second phase of the elimination of tsetse from the valley of the River Aswa is planned. Well over 1,000 square miles have already been made available for grazing, but the present Scheme will result in a further 700 square miles of this valley, upstream of the Atiak-Palabek road, being reclaimed. A consolidation line will also be constructed along the northern side of this road to prevent re-invasion by tsetse from the country along the Sudan border.

In north-east Acholi and the adjacent areas of north Karamoja, operations are planned to permanently stabilize the tsetse situation and thus protect the many hundreds of square miles of grazing land in both districts from which tsetse has been eradicated. In Chua county of Acholi, it is proposed to eliminate the fly from the Pager drainage system and then progressively to reduce the area infested by tsetse in the Omoro/Oyare systems; while in Dodoth county of Karamoja, work will be carried out on a consolidation line along the Narus-Lokulas watershed, so as to make this a permanent barrier to tsetse movement.

The eradication method which will be most widely used in these five schemes is insecticidal spraying from the ground. Some reduction in the size of game populations will have to be carried out to remove the reservoirs of trypanosomiasis infection as well as the hosts of tsetse. In the construction of consolidation

(continued)

lines, mechanical clearing will be carried out supplemented, where necessary, by manual clearing. Some alteration of plant communities to render them unsuitable for continued occupation by tsetse will be done by both hand clearing and arboricidal application.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
	<i>Development*</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	6,280	—	6,280
1967/68	6,080	—	6,080
1968/69	6,860	—	6,860
1969/70	5,440	—	5,440
1970/71	4,420	—	4,420
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	29,080	—	29,080

* Expenditure relates to all clearing work.

Tick Eradication: 02-08-03

There is little doubt that tick-borne diseases (especially East Coast Fever) are the most important cause of livestock losses in Uganda. It is estimated that at least Shs. 200 million-worth of cattle are lost every year due to tick-borne diseases. In addition, there are losses due to the debilitation of surviving animals and the inability of high-yielding exotic breeds to live in a tick environment. It is generally agreed that the quickest way to increase livestock productivity in Uganda would be the complete eradication of tick vectors, accompanied by improved husbandry.

During the First Five-Year Plan, a highly successful pilot tick control scheme was carried out in the Kyaggwe county of Buganda. In the light of the results achieved there, it is now planned to extend the scope of tick control to all parts of the country. Every year, starting in 1968/69, 360 dipping and spraying centres will be set up throughout the country. The number of centres to be established in each district will be determined on the basis of the cattle population of the district. Expenditure was incurred in 1966/67 and 1967/68 on completing the Kyaggwe and Karamoja Tick Control Projects, which had been started during the First Five-Year Plan.

It is further planned to set up an Animal Husbandry Division within the Department of Veterinary Services. This Division will manage the Tick Control Programme—operating and maintaining the dipping centres and propagating improved calf husbandry methods, without which tick control cannot be really effective.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	312	—	312
1967/68	98	—	98
1968/69	37,220	4,260	41,480
1969/70	36,120	8,000	44,120
1970/71	36,120	11,660	47,780
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	109,870	23,920	133,790

Tick-borne Diseases and Tick Control

Research Project: 02-08-04

This project constitutes an integral part of an East African programme on tick-borne diseases, particularly East Coast Fever, and is to be undertaken jointly with the United Nations Special Fund.

The first phase of the project (referred to as the "Immunological Research and Tick Control Project") was completed in 1967/68 and was administered on an East African basis. The second phase will be carried out over a period of three years, starting in 1969/70. This latter phase, which will relate specifically to Uganda, will be in the form of a field and laboratory study directed at assessing the incidence of East Coast Fever in animals; investigating the morbidity and mortality caused by East Coast Fever and other tick-borne diseases; and assessing the effects of certain methods of tick control and the effectiveness of immunization. The study is to be carried out in two particular areas—Serere county of Teso and Kyoga county of Lango—but the results are expected to be useful for tick control work in other livestock producing areas of the country.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68*	139	—	139
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	3,582	—	3,582
1970/71	2,149	—	2,149
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	5,870	—	5,870

* Only Uganda Government's counterpart contribution.

Epidemic Disease Control: 02-08-05

The major epidemic diseases of economic importance in Uganda are—rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and rabies. These diseases are, in fact, endemic in Uganda and periodical epidemics of them are common. In order to combat such epidemics, the field staff of the Department of Veterinary Services have to be diverted from their normal duties for long periods.

It is thus proposed to set up, within the Veterinary Department, a special mobile section to undertake all epidemic disease control measures. This would permit the ordinary district veterinary staff to concentrate on their normal extension work. The special section will consist of five self-contained vaccination units located in strategic areas of the country. These units will carry out all the vaccination campaigns. The section will operate two mobile laboratories for testing and diagnostic work and will also employ a corps of specially trained junior staff for patrol intelligence work and for the supervision of quarantines. Finally, some expansion will be carried out on the central diagnostic laboratory at Entebbe in order to cater for the intensified disease control programme.

Some specific tasks for the Epidemic Disease Control Section will include:—

- (a) The immunization against rinderpest of up to 500,000 head of cattle annually in Acholi, Bugisu, Lango, Sebei, Teso and West Nile, and the strict quarantine of all cattle moving towards central Uganda from the North and East.
- (b) The vaccination against contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia of all cattle in Karamoja, twice annually.
- (c) Carrying out up to 100,000 foot-and-mouth vaccinations annually in all areas of the country.
- (d) Imposing continuous control measures (quarantines, vaccinations, etc.) against rabies along the entire western border of Uganda.

This project is essentially an amalgamation and expansion of operations started during the First Five-Year Plan under two projects: "Disease Control Karamoja" and "Mobile Disease Investigation Unit". Expenditure incurred on these two projects in 1966/67 and 1967/68 is included in the estimates below. The new disease control programme is to commence in 1968/69.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	224	—	224
1967/68	356	—	356
1968/69	1,020	1,720	2,740
1969/70	160	1,720	1,880
1970/71	340	1,720	2,060
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,100	5,160	7,260

Stock Routes and Quarantines: 02-08-06

In addition to the mass vaccination and immunization campaign, effective combat against livestock disease epidemics necessitates the operation of quarantines and internal stock routes in certain areas of the country. This is also crucial for the better functioning of the livestock marketing system. The construction of stock routes and quarantines was vigorously embarked upon during the First Five-Year Plan. During that period, quarantines were established in Karamoja, Sebei and Lango, and a system of stock routes was set up in Karamoja. All these were provided with bomas, water supplies and spray races.

It is intended to maintain quarantines for cattle moving from Acholi, West Nile, Karamoja and the Moroto county of Lango. In addition, five new quarantines will be established in the Northern Region during the Second Five-Year Plan. The development of centralized slaughtering at Soroti will reduce the need for quarantines in Teso. In that district, simple holding grounds will replace the quarantine. The 1966/67 and 1967/68 expenditure estimates relate to the carry over of the "Stock Route and Quarantine Project" as conceived in the First Five-Year Plan. The carry over refers to works done at Kilak Corner and Opit, in Acholi.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	458	—	458
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	420	60	480
1969/70	420	120	540
1970/71	220	160	380
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,518	340	1,858

Improvement of Livestock Marketing: 09-08-07

Existing arrangements for the marketing of livestock are not satisfactory. It is estimated that, at existing local government markets, of the total number of cattle offered for sale, only about 25 per cent are actually sold. Especially in view of the likely requirements of the Soroti Meat Processing Plant, it is necessary to set up a system of primary marketing which will result in quicker and more constant cattle sales. Towards this end it is planned, as a first step, to establish an auctioning system at all markets. This will involve the erection, during the Second Five-Year Plan, of a network of auction rings complete with all ancillary structures such as cattle pens and dial-type weighbridges.

The 1966/67 expenditure estimate relates to the carry over, from the First Five-Year Plan, in respect of the Karamoja Cattle Marketing Scheme, which is now completed.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

				<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>		<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	...	257	—	257
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	400	220	620
1969/70	...	400	440	840
1970/71	...	200	580	780
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		1,257	1,240	2,497

Livestock Equipment Subsidy Scheme: 02-08-08

This Scheme was started during the First Five-Year Plan. So far, farmers have made full use of the Scheme to acquire equipment at prices as low as one-third of actual cost. However, the numerous and costly dairy and beef production expansion schemes envisaged during the Second Five-Year Plan necessitate a considerable augmentation of the Scheme. Provision is accordingly made for an enlarged subsidy scheme to enable livestock farmers to purchase such items as spray pumps, spray races, water engines and pumps, piping, fencing wire and posts, netting, dairy equipment, cattle sheds, pig and poultry houses, etc. In the operation of the Subsidy Scheme, the highest priority will be placed on the provision of water supply facilities, the lack of which constitutes perhaps the biggest single hindrance to would-be livestock farmers.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>	
<i>Year</i>		<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	...	227	—	227
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	2,400	—	2,400
1969/70	...	2,400	—	2,400
1970/71	...	2,400	—	2,400
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		7,427	—	7,427

Information and Visual Aids Centre for the Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries: 11-08-09

The Ministry at present has no specialized organization to propagate its activities or to train its staff in modern extension methods. Officers in the field extension services of the Departments of the Ministry have all received comprehensive general training but, with few exceptions, they are not trained to carry out specialized publicity work. Individual officers in the Departments do prepare a certain amount of educational material on their subjects, but their efforts are hampered by the limited time that these officers can spare from their routine duties.

Also, the training courses offered for farmers at District Farm Institutes concentrate on arable and mixed farming and do not, for lack of staff, cater for specialized fields such as Dairy Farming, Beef Production, Poultry Farming, Pig Farming, Fish Farming, and Hide and Skin Preparation.

In order to plug all these gaps, a special unit will be established at the Veterinary Training Institute, Entebbe. This unit will be responsible for preparing all extension and teaching material required by the Ministry and will undertake all publicity on the subject of livestock, game and fisheries. The unit will mount courses in specialized subjects at Entebbe for departmental extension staff, as well as courses for livestock farmers and fishermen at Entebbe or at District Farm Institutes.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	840	620	1,460
1969/70	—	620	620
1970/71	—	620	620
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	840	1,860	2,700

Aswa Fact-finding Beef Ranch: 02-08-10

The ranch is situated at Aswa in Acholi. The objectives of the project are to provide training in management practices, to investigate the problems of pasture and animal management, to determine the most suitable areas in Uganda for the future development of the cattle industry, and to provide expert staff in the production and marketing of beef cattle.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	2,252	484	2,736
1968/69	1,986	1,050	3,036
1969/70	480	1,086	1,566
1970/71	200	1,088	1,288
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	4,918	3,708	8,626

* Only Government's counterpart contribution to the project.

A very small amount will be carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Ankole/Masaka Ranching Scheme and Ruhengeri Field Station: 02-08-11

This project was launched during the First Five-Year Plan. In its entirety, the project aims at establishing 125 cattle ranches (each of about 3,200 acres) on a consolidated area, previously cleared of tsetse fly, in the Ankole and Masaka districts. The Scheme is to be implemented in phase, the first of which has now been completed. It is planned that the Scheme will carry both exotic and improved indigenous cattle. The Scheme will not only significantly augment local meat production but will also protect adjacent areas against tsetse infection.

The Government is responsible for the overall supervision of the Scheme and for the basic development of the ranches. The latter involves bush-clearing and the provision of tracks, fire-breaks, perimeter fencing, valley tanks and water pumps. Veterinary services and simple social services are also provided. After this basic work, the ranches are then allocated to ranchers (who may be individuals, co-operatives or companies) on lease. The ranchers, selected on the basis of their likelihood to succeed in the business, meet all the operational and subsequent development costs of the ranches, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries.

By the end of the First Five-Year Plan, 28 ranches had been established and allocated, and 12 of them were occupied. During the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan, additional ranches have been set up and, in October 1968, the final allocation for the first phase of the Scheme was made. In all, 57 ranches have been set up and are in the process of being occupied. The second phase of the project will be undertaken during the Third Five-Year Plan.

The estimates below include small amounts spent on completing the Ruhengeri Field Station. This station, started early in the First Five-Year Plan, is concerned with the experimental crossing of indigenous cattle with various exotic breeds, with the objective of providing high-grade stock for ranching schemes and developing the basis for technical advice to private ranchers. The Station is intimately connected with the Ankole/Masaka Ranching Scheme.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

	Shs. '000		
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	1,720		1,720
1967/68	2,010		2,010
1968/69			
1969/70			
1970/71			
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,730	—	3,730

* Shs. 89,000 and Shs. 20,000 were spent on the Ruhengeri Field Station in 1966/67 and 1967/68, respectively.

Beef Breeders' Loans: 02-08-12

The importance of large-scale commercial ranching is increasingly being realized in Uganda. Large-scale ranching is potentially one of the fastest means of raising the productivity of local beef cattle and the surest way of increasing the marketable surplus of meat and thus reducing meat imports. It also constitutes the only road to any eventual export of meat by Uganda. The existing private and co-operative cattle ranches in Ankole, Masaka, Buruli, Ssinga and Bunyoro, as well as those set up by the Uganda Livestock Enterprises Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation) in the Northern Region, are the very first attempt to introduce this type of cattle farming in the country.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government plans to promote further ranching activity by embarking on a long-term programme which aims at establishing a total of 200 beef breeders or ranchers over a period of 10 years. This will be done primarily through the provision of easy credit to prospective ranchers who already have some minimum resources and show promise of succeeding. It is planned to give a maximum loan of Shs. 90,000 to any one rancher for expenditure on such items as spray races, dip tanks, fencing, erection of crushes, bomas, yards, etc., housing, water supplies, stock purchases and for running expenses. In this project accent will be laid on ranching with Boran cattle or Boran crosses, as these have been demonstrated to thrive very well in Uganda and to develop quicker and better than local cattle. Ranching with other exotic breeds or with local cattle will not, however, be excluded from the project. It is planned to assist 20 ranchers every year and it is assumed that every year 20 ranchers will actually avail themselves of the maximum permissible credit.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,800	—	1,800
1969/70	1,800	—	1,800
1970/71	1,800	—	1,800
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	5,400	—	5,400

* Credit to ranchers.

Dairy Breeding Farms: 02-08-13

Perhaps the most important projects in the Dairy Industry Development Programme are those relating to the development of existing and new Government Dairy Breeding Farms. The Entebbe Livestock Experimental Station and the Nakyesasa Livestock Husbandry Experimental Unit will both be developed to full capacity and even extended. The Mbarara Stock Farm will be converted from its present status as a "staging" farm for beef cattle into a Dairy Breeding Farm. Government will establish eleven new Dairy Breeding Farms with calf-rearing units. These will be in Mubende, Busoga, Toro, Bukedi, Bugisu, Sebei, Acholi, Lango, West Nile, Bunyoro and Kigezi. A dairy/beef cross breeding ranch, to be run on a commercial basis, will be set up in Ankole. Finally, a "growing out" farm for calves is to be established in Buganda in order to permit the Dairy Breeding Farms in surrounding areas to be stocked to full capacity with milking cows.

The precise plans for each breeding farm, do vary according to the special conditions of the area in question. In general, however, the plans provide for the breeding of pure and cross-bred cattle, for calf-rearing, and for pasture management studies. Although their main purpose is to produce dairy heifers and high quality bulls for sale to farmers, the farms will be valuable centres for investigational work and for teaching and demonstration in dairy farming techniques. In some cases the farms will undertake the bulk collection, cooling and transport of milk from surrounding farms. Finally, but not least important, the breeding farms will themselves produce considerable quantities of milk for sale.

It is expected that work on these projects will continue into the early part of the Third Five-Year Plan.

The expenditure estimate for 1966/67 relates to the Mbarara Stock Farm (about Shs. 90,000) before its conversion into a Dairy Breeding Farm, and the purchase of exotic cattle for various Government farms (about Shs. 1.6 million).

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	1,695		1,695
1967/68			
1968/69	14,980	4,060	19,040
1969/70	5,100	5,340	10,440
1970/71	480	5,340	5,820
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	22,255	14,740	36,995

* About Shs. 1.26 million will be carried forward into the Third Five-Year Plan.

The expenditure shown includes, among other things, the cost of livestock and the purchase or lease of land.

Artificial Insemination Service: 02-08-14

During the First Five-Year Plan, an Artificial Insemination Service was established with the main centre at Entebbe and field stations in various parts of the country. The Service now comprises of the Animal Breeding Centre for semen production and 25 field stations manned by trained inseminators. The large expansion in dairy production which is planned during the Second Five-Year Plan hinges largely, for its success, on the up-grading of the indigenous dairy herds. Although this will be partly achieved through the importation of cattle, considerable and increasing reliance will have to be placed on the artificial insemination of local cattle with exotic semen. Provision is therefore made for a large expansion in the Artificial Insemination Service. It is envisaged that by 1970/71, close to 40,000 inseminations will be carried out annually. The expansion of the Service will be confined to areas where tick control measures have had effect.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	520	120	640
1969/70	160	160	320
1970/71	360	260	620
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,040	540	1,580

Exotic Dairy Cattle for Institutional Farms: 02-08-15

A number of Government institutions, local authorities and schools are developing their land and adopting management and disease control measures to the level where they can introduce exotic cattle and thus contribute significantly to total milk production. The Government will undertake to buy exotic foundation stock for issue to farms of this nature. The selected farms will be expected to conform closely to the advice given them by the extension staff of the Veterinary Department concerning husbandry practices. About 500 good quality cattle will be purchased every year under this scheme.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	2,500	—	2,500
1969/70	2,500	—	2,500
1970/71	2,500	—	2,500
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	7,500	—	7,500

Dairy Farmers' Loans: 02-08-16

The Government aims at helping establish 100 new dairy farmers per year over a period of ten years. The emphasis will be on small dairy farms averaging ten cows each. Government assistance will be effected primarily through the provision to farmers of easy loans to cover not only initial capital costs but also major items of recurrent costs during the first year of operation of the farms. The scheme will be limited to areas which are known to be most suitable for milk production from the point of view of climate, grazing, water supplies, communications, and facilities for milk collection and artificial insemination, and where farmers have demonstrated the ability to handle dairy cattle. On an average, each farmer will be provided with a loan of just over Shs. 40,000 under this scheme. This will be additional to the assistance farmers will receive under other schemes, such as the Livestock Equipment Subsidy Scheme.

The proper execution of the Dairy Farmers' Loan Scheme will necessitate an expansion in departmental staff in order to ensure the requisite supervision over the use of the loans provided. The scheme will thus entail expenditure additional to the mere provision of loans.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	5,220	440	5,660
1969/70	4,760	660	5,420
1970/71	4,660	860	5,520
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	14,640	1,960	16,600

* Includes Shs. 4,060,000 per year to be given as loans to farmers.

Dairy School: 11-08-17

It is the intention that district milk processing plants and related services, which are currently being set up, will ultimately be operated by producer co-operatives. Future managers for these plants need to be trained, as do the dairy farmers themselves, in proper milk production and handling techniques. To meet this need, a Dairy School will be established at Entebbe as part of the Veterinary Training Institute. The school will run a variety of dairy courses throughout the year, ranging from one-week courses to a fully-fledged two/three-year course in Dairy Husbandry and Technology. Emphasis, however, will be placed on the training of rural dairy managers who constitute the most important link between producers' co-operatives, the Veterinary Department and the Dairy Industry Corporation. It is envisaged that as many as 20 rural managers will be trained annually.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	480	120	600
1969/70		140	140
1970/71		140	140
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	480	400	880

Establishment of the Dairy Industry Corporation: 04-08-18

The need for a statutory body, co-ordinating and controlling development in the dairy industry, has long been recognized. With the very large investments planned for the industry during the Second Five-Year Plan, the existence of such a body has become imperative. Whatever development has taken place in the past has been haphazard and was not accompanied by any systematic effort to relate production expansion to marketing facilities.

With a view to improving the entire situation, a Dairy Industry Corporation has been set up, during the first year of the Plan, with the following specific tasks:—

- (a) To advise the Government on all matters affecting the dairy industry.
- (b) To co-ordinate the efforts of producers, processors, co-operatives, distributors and manufacturers of milk products.
- (c) To promote, organize, regulate, control and develop the production, marketing, processing, supply and distribution of milk and milk products.
- (d) To manufacture, buy or sell any equipment required in the dairy industry.
- (e) To promote the improvement of the quality of milk and milk products.
- (f) To promote and develop market research in relation to milk and milk products.
- (g) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objectives or the performance of its other functions.

During the remainder of the Second Five-Year Plan period, the Dairy Industry Corporation intends to construct a milk processing plant in Kampala and Mbale, and to continue the programme of constructing milk collecting centres which has been initiated by the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	3,000*	—	3,000
1968/69	2,000†	—	2,000
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	5,000	—	5,000

* Advances by Government to be converted to share capital.

† Final contribution to share capital.

Pig and Poultry Farming Development: 02-08-19

The problems of the pig and poultry industries are similar in a number of respects. Both pose few technical problems in increasing production. However, prejudices and traditions prevailing against their products, coupled with inadequate marketing facilities, have limited the development of the industries in the past. Although the production of eggs is now keeping pace with domestic consumption, this is not the case with other poultry products, which still have to be imported to a considerable extent. The consumption of pork has been growing in certain parts of the country. Nevertheless, pork is not generally known as an article of diet. While the present pig and poultry population provide an adequate base for further expansion, ignorance of proper husbandry practices and the lack of adequate marketing facilities has retarded the full development of the potential of the two industries.

In order to alleviate the situation, a Poultry Improvement Scheme was started during the First Five-Year Plan. It is planned to take the following action during the Second Five-Year Plan:—

(a) To set up a pig and poultry advisory service; supported by a specialist diagnostic and disease advisory service, at the Veterinary Research Laboratories at Entebbe.

(b) To establish eight (two per Region) pig and poultry collection and demonstration units. The units would also have facilities for distributing breeding stock (ex-Entebbe) to farmers.

(c) To extend the breeding units at the Entebbe Livestock Experimental Station for producing chicks and foundation pigs for sale to farmers.

(d) To set up a central cold storage, packing and distribution centre in Kampala.

The expenditure in 1966/67 was a carry over in respect of the Poultry Improvement Scheme started during the First Five-Year Plan.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	26	—	26
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	340	260	600
1969/70	500	320	820
1970/71	260	400	660
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,126	980	2,106

* Including expenditure on the purchase of pigs and poultry and the purchase or lease of land.

Sheep and other Small Stock Farming Development: 02-08-20

During the First Five-Year Plan, a scheme was started to determine whether exotic breeds of sheep would thrive in Uganda. Exotic sheep have now been installed in various parts of the Eastern and Western Regions and other units are under establishment in the West Nile.

Government plans to expand the scheme further on the strength of the knowledge gained. Planned expansion during the Second Five-Year Plan envisages the introduction of sheep to additional suitable areas of the country. The scheme involves the setting up of sixteen new demonstration and holding units, four in each Region. The units will hold, in addition to both woolled and mutton sheep, a variety of other small stock, such as rabbits.

The expenditure estimate for 1966/67 relates to the establishment of demonstration farms in the West Nile and in the Mount Elgon area. Both these were the final phases of projects conceived for the First Five-Year Plan.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year			Shs. '000	
	Development*		Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	96	—	96
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	280	20	300
1969/70	...	280	40	320
1970/71	...	280	60	340
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		936	120	1,056

* Includes expenditure on the purchase of sheep and other small stock.

Development of the Hides and Skins Industry: 02-08-21

The anticipated increase in the livestock population of Uganda during the Second Five-Year Plan will lead to a corresponding increase in the number of hides and skins produced in the country. In order to maintain and improve upon the present standard of the industry (which yields about Shs. 20 million per annum in export earnings), it will be essential to have adequate hides and skins staff not only for routine examination and checking but also for teaching and demonstration purposes. During the Second Five-Year Plan, an all-out effort will be made to demonstrate to cattle owners, butchers, green hide buyers and others, the best possible methods of preparing and treating hides and skins.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

				Shs. '000
Year		Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	370	120	490
1969/70	...	220	160	380
1970/71	...	220	200	420
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		810	480	1,290

* Loans for rural tanneries will amount to Shs. 100,000 per annum.

Bee-keeping Development: 02-08-22

Interest in bee-keeping already exists in certain areas of the country, notably Bukedi, Kigezi and Teso. In these and other areas, it is the practice to use log and bark hives, while in some cases wild hives are also sought and the honey taken. Although there have been attempts by interested Government officers to rationalize bee-keeping in Kigezi and Teso, success has been limited due to lack of continuity of effort. The honey at present produced (used mainly in beer making) is of low quality, due to contamination, and does not keep. Further, some of the present practices of bee-keepers are wasteful and need to be corrected.

Bee-keeping in Uganda has the potential to become a thriving industry, which would augment farmers' cash incomes for little extra effort. The Government therefore plans to promote this industry on a sound and rational basis. The development programme for the industry will be launched in Kigezi and Teso, initially, with expansion to other districts being effected in successive years. The central element of the programme will be a 50 per cent subsidy to farmers for the purchase of improved types of hives, which are to be manufactured locally. Specialist staff will be recruited to supervise the programme but it is envisaged that co-operative societies will be responsible for the collection, processing and marketing of the honey and beeswax. A bee demonstration unit will be set up in every district where the scheme gets started and facilities will be provided for investigation into such matters as disease, new types of hives, cross-breeding and flora.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

			<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>			<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	...	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	...	400	140	540
1969/70	...	...	160	140	300
1970/71	...	...	160	160	320
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			720	440	1,160

* Scheme will continue into Third Five-Year Plan.

Fisheries Training Institute: 11-08-23

An Institute has been set up at Entebbe for the training of departmental staff and the teaching of improved methods of fishing and elementary fish processing to fishermen and fishmongers, of whom there are now over 15,000 working on full-time basis in the country. The Institute will provide a comprehensive residential two-year diploma course for 45 students and will also conduct short sandwich courses for up to 30 fishermen at a time. It is also planned to transfer the boat-building course from Kichwamba Technical School to the new Institute, where all relevant conditions for effective training in boat-building are more favourable.

The transfer will also facilitate the setting up of a commercial boat-yard at Entebbe.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	1,207	—	1,207
1967/68	201	220	421
1968/69	2,272	300	2,572
1969/70	—	300	300
1970/71	—	300	300
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,680	1,120	4,800

* For 1969/70 and 1970/71, the cost of staff transferred from Kichwamba is ignored.

Lake Victoria Fisheries Research: 02-08-24

This is a project undertaken jointly by the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda on the one hand and the United Nations Special Fund on the other. The objective of the project is to assist in the management and development of freshwater fisheries of Lake Victoria through experimental fishing, biological investigations, products development, economic surveys and the establishment of a statistical service. The project operates from the Headquarters of the East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization (EAFPRO) at Jinja, and will last five years. The activities of the EAFPRO have been strengthened by the recruitment of international specialized staff and by the procurement of necessary field and laboratory equipment.

The project will concentrate on Lake Victoria, but economic surveys and market studies will include other areas with a view to establishing markets for the fish. On Lake Victoria itself, exploratory and experimental fishing as well as biological and hydrographic investigations will be undertaken. Some on-the-spot training of local fishermen will also be provided in the later stages of the project, whilst Fellowships will be extended to suitable counterpart personnel. Close liaison is maintained with other organizations and stations that are carrying out work on fisheries development in the area.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

Shs. '000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	92	—	92
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	40	—	40
1969/70	27	—	27
1970/71	15	—	15
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	174	—	174

* Only Uganda Government's contribution.

Launches for the Fisheries Department: 02-08-25

The Fisheries Department maintains launches on all major lakes in the country. These launches are used for research, fisheries development, demonstration and high-speed patrol work. They provide the working bases for Regional Fisheries Officers for most of the year. The launches at present used by the Department were built many years ago, before the pattern of Uganda's fishing industry and the duties of the Department were fully determined. In any case, the launches have come near the end of their useful life and cannot be economically reconditioned. It is therefore now planned to provide three new vessels, fully equipped for the needs of the Fisheries Department.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	500	—	500
1969/70	500	—	500
1970/71	500	—	500
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,500	—	1,500

Improvement of Majanji Fishing Village: 09-08-26

Majanji is an important fish landing on Lake Victoria, near the Kenya/Uganda border. It forms the base for about 200 fishermen. It is estimated that some 3,500 tons of fish, valued at Shs. 2.45 million, is landed there every year. Most of the fish is landed in a smoked state and the smoking is done on Dagusi, Loloui, Sagutu and Sigulu Islands. The bulk of the fish landed is sold at Busia, Iganga, Jinja, Mbale and Tororo and in rural markets in parts of the Eastern Region. Some of the fish goes to Kenya markets.

Facilities at the fish landing include a store for fish and equipment, and a shelter utilized as the market. Although they do serve a purpose, the facilities are found to be inadequate. It is therefore proposed to develop Majanji landing into a major fishing pier equipped with adequate facilities for catching, landing, processing and marketing fish. The improvements proposed include the construction of a chlorinated water supply, stand-pipes, stores, washing slabs, ice-making plant, boat-building and repair sheds, and smoking houses. It is also planned to provide public toilets and housing for staff. In addition, improvements will be made to the Majanji-Tororo road, which is the main access to markets. Also, fishermen will be given subsidy facilities for the procurement of fishing equipment.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	366	14	380
1969/70	230	34	264
1970/71	—	34	34
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	596	82	678

Improvement of Other Fish Landings: 09-08-27

There are two aspects to this project. The first is a continuation of the project started in the First Plan period. This involves the provision of fish stores, washing slabs for gutting and cleaning fish, salting vats, drying racks, landing piers, service roads within the fishing villages, and clearing swamp vegetation around these villages.

The second aspect to the project concerns the preservation of fish. There is a strong need for ice plants at some of the busier fish landings in the country. One such ice plant has been set up at Masese, on Lake Victoria. During the Second Five-Year Plan, additional plants will be provided at Katwe (Lake Edward), Bukakata (Lake Victoria), Lwampanga (Lake Kyoga) and Wanseko (Lake Albert). Although ultimately the plants will be run by the respective local administrations, initially the Central Government will shoulder all costs, including recurrent costs.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	5	—	5
1967/68	50	—	50
1968/69	200	20	220
1969/70	200	50	250
1970/71	200	60	260
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	655	130	785

Development of Rural Fish Markets: 09-08-28

While the larger towns of Uganda are fairly well equipped with fish marketing facilities, this is not the case with rural centres. During the Second Five-Year Plan, therefore, simple—but hygienic—covered fish stalls will be erected in up to 20 of the larger rural trading centres. The Government will make interest-free loans available to Local Administrations for this purpose. The Local Administrations will supervise the markets, collect the revenue, and meet the recurrent charges.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	140	—	140
1969/70	140	—	140
1970/71	140	—	140
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	420	—	420

Commercial Boatyard: 04-08-29

As part of the drive to introduce improved fishing craft, a large-scale commercial boatyard will be set up during the Plan period. It is proposed to produce 34-ft. inboard-engined half-decked boats that will each cost about Shs. 40,000 and production will be at the rate of five boats per annum. The yard will be situated on Lake Victoria (probably at Entebbe) where the greatest potential market exists, but boats will easily be transported to any part of the country where they may be required. The catching power of this type of improved boat has been estimated at 300 tons of fish per year per boat and this is valued at Shs. 180,000.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	240	240	480
1969/70	—	260	260
1970/71	—	260	260
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	240	760	1,000

Fishing Equipment Subsidy: 02-08-30

Subsidies (amounting to one-third of total cost) have been granted to selected applicants during the past several years. The scheme is to be continued during the Second Five-Year Plan. Its purpose is to assist and encourage fishermen to purchase improved fishing craft, which have been demonstrated to be much more efficient than the traditional craft. The idea is to introduce the new boats. Hence no applicant will get more than one subsidy and it is hoped to conclude the scheme once the profitability of the new craft is fully established. Provision is also made for a subsidy for insulated fish boxes.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	80	—	80
1967/68	100	—	100
1968/69	120	—	120
1969/70	140	—	140
1970/71	160	—	160
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	600	—	600

Fisheries Staff Housing: 16-08-31

This project is a carry-over from the First Five-Year Plan. Better trained fisheries staff are joining Government service in increasing numbers every year. Considering that many of them have to work in remote areas, it is essential to provide adequate institutional housing for the staff of the Fisheries Department. Funds for this are provided under this project.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	28		28
1967/68	35		35
1968/69	80	3	83
1969/70	80	5	85
1970/71	100	7	107
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	323	15	338

Regional Fisheries Headquarters: 14-08-32

The existing headquarters building at Entebbe has become derelict and has been condemned. It is therefore planned to construct new office accommodation for the Regional staff.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	160	2	162
1969/70	—	4	4
1970/71	—	4	4
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	160	10	170

Miscellaneous Fisheries Development Schemes: 02-08-33

These include the following:—

(a) *The Exploitation of engraulicypris in Lakes Kyoga and Victoria.*—New fishing techniques have been developed for this fish, which occurs in large numbers in the two lakes. To propagate these techniques, funds will be provided for special boats and other gear for demonstration purposes.

(b) *The introduction of stolothrissa Tanganica into Lake Albert.*—In order to stock reasonable numbers of this fish in the lake, provision will be made for one full-time officer supported by field staff and specialized equipment. The operation will take 8 to 12 months.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	20	—	20
1969/70	20	—	20
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	40	—	40

Development Programme of the Game Department: 02-08-3

During the first two years of the Plan, the Game Department carried through several small projects. Some extensions and renovations to the zoo at Entebbe were effected. At Kampala, work started on the adaptation of a godown as an ivory store and auction market and it is expected that this work will be completed by the end of 1968/69. Finally, in 1967/68, three heavy-duty vehicles, used on game cropping schemes, were obtained under a grant from a foreign Government.

During the rest of the Plan period, it is proposed to further develop the main activities. In the first place, it is proposed to make greater use of game meat which becomes available as a result of cropping activities. Game meat will be made available for general consumption and it is also suggested that high quality meat should be used for consumption by tourists in the hotels and lodges. The Government is now in the process of purchasing three refrigerated trucks, which will be used to transport the game meat in good condition to the centres of population. The game cropping activities of the Game Department will also increase providing, as a sideline, material for the manufacture of souvenirs.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	680	—	680
1968/69	1,240	40	1,280
1969/70	840	64	904
1970/71	840	88	928
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,600	192	3,792

MINERAL AND WATER RESOURCES

Assistance to Small Miners: 03-09-01

There are in Uganda small pockets of mineral deposits which can only be economically worked by small miners. These small workers have played, and still play, a valuable role in helping diversify the economy and providing Ugandan participation in the mining industry. In addition, of course, they earn foreign exchange for the country and pay royalties to the District Administrations. Small miner activity is largely confined to the mining of tin, bismuth, beryl, tantalite/columbite and lithium, most of which minerals have a definite prospect for increased profitable exploitation.

Since 1963, the Government has spent small amounts on assisting small miners in the form of giving practical advice and demonstration, training in shaft sinking, timbering and piping, and providing mineral dressing equipment. It is recognized, however, that such assistance as has been given in the past must be considerably increased if this aspect of the mining industry is not to stagnate or even shrink. The deficiency of small miners in capital and technical knowledge calls for increased assistance from Government.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, Government assistance to this category of miners will be concentrated on alleviating perhaps their biggest single problem—that of water supply. Water pumping and distributing equipment will be made available to small miners either by outright sale, or by renting—the actual method to be decided as individual cases are considered. Assistance will be given only to miners considered deserving on the basis of the mineral in question, and other considerations to insure, among other things, the capacity of the miner to purchase or rent the equipment.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	142	78	220
1969/70	142	78	220
1970/71	142	78	220
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	426	234	660

* This excludes some expenditure on personal emoluments which is included under the Government Mineral Exploration Project

Government Mineral Exploration: 03-09-02

The mineral exploration activities of the Geological Survey and Mines Department have been going on on an intensive scale since 1961, when modern geophysical and geochemical methods were introduced. This has considerably supplemented the diminishing private sector exploration activities. The work of the Department is hampered by an acute shortage of geologists. It is, therefore, planned to expand the staff of the Department by six additional geologists.

In 1961, an airborne geophysical survey, financed by the United Nations Special Fund, was carried out over three areas of Uganda:—

One in Karamoja (Area A);

One in Acholi/Lango/West Nile (Area B); and

One in Western Region in Toro and Ankole (Area C/D).

The first phase of the ground follow-up was completed by the Geological Survey and Mines Department in 1967.

In Area A, the ground reconnaissance survey has been completed. Various areas have been singled out with anomalous increases of metal over the background which need further explanation and which might contain minerals in economic quantities. The Department is more closely investigating the results of the reconnaissance survey in these areas. In Area B, no follow-up is planned, as no interesting traces of minerals have been discovered in the first stage of the investigations. In Area C/D, a drilling programme is to be started.

In south-west Uganda, an exploration team has been carrying out a detailed exploration for tin, mainly in Ankole, since 1965. It will soon complete its work. In addition, the Department of Geological Survey and Mines has, since mid-1967, been exploring for new deposits of wolfram and beryl in the Mbarara area. The Department also gives technical advice to the small miners operating in the area.

In the Bukusu complex near Tororo, five anomalous areas containing copper have been found. A geophysical investigation gave promising results so that drilling has been started, and two holes have been drilled so far. As exhaustive exploration needs large resources, the Government is negotiating with a large international mining concern to carry out a thorough investigation.

The deposits at Sukulu, near Tororo, are known to contain large quantities of apatite, magnetite and pyrochlore. The pyrochlore is the largest known deposit of this kind in the world. The low pyrochlore content of the soil and the present methods of ore dressing, by which only half of the pyrochlore can be recovered, make the exploitation on a commercial scale unviable for the time being. Mineral dressing trials are currently being carried-out which might lead to a higher extraction ratio and eventually make the production of pyrochlore in Uganda a profitable proposition.

The salts of Lake Katwe have been thoroughly investigated during 1967 by the Geological Survey and Mines Department and a comprehensive tonnage and composition survey has now been completed. It will form the basis of a study to determine the feasibility of setting up a chemical plant in the area.

(continued)

The Geological Survey and Mines Department has continued its work on geological mapping in Kigezi District and in the Busia area. The work in the Busia area, which cost approximately Shs. 220,000 (mainly for drilling), has not shown any promising results and no follow-up is planned.

For further investigation into the beryllium ores of Kigezi and Ankole, an electronic beryllometer has been received on loan. To operate it a radioactive source has been ordered.

A project for reconnaissance mapping and geochemical sampling in the Bunyoro-Kafu areas is under consideration. A team of geologists will attempt to find base mineral economic deposits in that area. In the area under consideration small quantities of columbite/tantalite, wolfram, beryl, tinstone, amblygonite, gold and other minerals have been found. In addition, the Kilembe Copper Series are believed to extend to this area.

A Mineral Prospector Training Scheme was inaugurated at Entebbe in 1967 and its first intake of 10 students took place at the beginning of 1968. The purpose of the school is to train students of School Certificate level in two-and-half-year courses as geological technicians to assist university trained geologists in the field. In 1969, another intake of 10 students is planned.

With the exception of the United Nations Special Fund boreholes, all sludge samples of Karamoja have been analysed for lead, copper, zinc, chromium, nickel, cobalt, silver, molybdenum, bismuth, lanthanum and tin, and the results have been plotted on a series of twelve maps. When this mass of results has been assessed in the light of our present knowledge of Karamoja, a decision will be made on whether to cover the whole country in a similar manner as an aid to mineral exploration programmes. About half of the borehole sludges of West Nile have been analysed and the whole of Bunyoro, Bugisu and Sebei have been analysed for lead, copper and zinc. These have not yet been plotted.

Several small investigations on sites containing ceramics materials have been carried out in collaboration with U.D.C. staff setting up the new ceramics factory near Kampala.

Samples of vermiculite and graphite deposits have been taken and dressed at headquarters laboratories in preparation for dispatch to interested overseas firms. These firms, it is hoped, will be able to comment on the suitability of these materials compared to other world deposits.

A team of geologists will very soon start to investigate the mineral potential of the carbonatites in Eastern Uganda. Two of the carbonatites are presently used as a basis for the Tororo cement and fertilizer plants, six others are known and, possibly, others await discovery. The project is scheduled for a period of two years.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	2,316	—	2,316
1967/68	2,718	80	2,798
1968/69	2,966	116	3,082
1969/70	2,890	116	3,006
1970/71	2,706	116	2,822
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	13,596	428	14,024

Borehole Construction Programme: 07-09-03

Although, on the whole, Uganda appears to be well watered, there are many parts of the country which suffer badly either from insufficient water or from water supplies which are contaminated and therefore dangerous to health. The predominant settlement pattern of Uganda's population makes the purification and reticulation of surface water in rural areas extremely expensive. Borehole water, however, needs little purification, if any, and if boreholes are sited with care they can yield a plentiful supply of water. Thus, over the past few years, the Central Government and Local Authorities have pursued a vigorous borehole construction programme, as a result of which there are now about 4,200 hand-pumped boreholes in use in Uganda. Most of these have been drilled in rural areas for Local Authorities under the District Drilling Programmes. In addition, there is a growing number of boreholes commissioned by Government Ministries and Departments. Of these latter, a large proportion is fitted with power pumps.

In 1967, the Central Government took over from Local Authorities all responsibility for financing and drilling boreholes under the District Drilling Programmes. In order to carry on these programmes more efficiently, the Government has set up its own Borehole Construction Unit. It is expected that the Unit will become fully operational (i.e. capable of drilling 150 boreholes every year) by the end of 1968 and that, by then, contractors' operations in the District Drilling Programmes will have been phased out. Taking into account both the District Drilling Programmes and boreholes drilled by contractors' rigs for Government Ministries and Departments, in all 1,000 water boreholes will be drilled during the Second Five-Year Plan.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent†	TOTAL
1966/67	3,600	—	3,600
1967/68	3,600	75	3,675
1968/69	3,600	225	3,825
1969/70	3,600	300	3,900
1970/71	3,600	375	3,975
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	18,000	975	18,975

* Only the cost of boreholes drilled under the District Drilling Programmes is taken into account.

Boreholes commissioned by Ministries and Departments (costing Shs. 6 to 8 million over the Plan period) are covered in other projects.

† Government actually took over responsibility for maintaining boreholes from Local Authorities since beginning of 1968.

Karamoja Groundwater Survey: 07-09-04

Since 1966, Government has been participating in a United Nations Special Fund project, whose objective was to assess the groundwater resources in Karamoja and to find improved methods of locating such sources of water. This Survey has provided a comprehensive inventory of groundwater conditions, including underground capacity, replenishment, distribution and extraction yields of aquifers and has, in addition, yielded basic scientific information of great value in understanding and developing groundwater resources in other parts of the country. The project was completed in 1968.

In addition to conducting hydrogeological and ground geophysical surveys, the project's work included the drilling of up to 90 exploratory boreholes. Following the completion of scientific observations, 28 of these boreholes have now been released for use, as water boreholes, and another 50 are expected to be so released within the Plan period.

Closely related to the Karamoja Survey are Government plans to set up a Groundwater Section in the Geological Survey and Mines Department. The Section will undertake to produce a scientific inventory of groundwater conditions in Uganda as a whole, thus improving considerably the planning for, and location of, borehole water supplies in the country. Equipment used in the Karamoja Groundwater Survey will be bequeathed to the new Groundwater Section.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year				Shs. '000
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL	
1966/67	438	—	438	
1967/68	402	—	402	
1968/69	1	—	1	
1969/70	—	—	—	
1970/71	—	—	—	
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	481	—	481	

* Only Government contribution is taken into account.

Total expenditure on the Project is estimated at Shs. 7 million.

Valley Tank Construction Programme: 07-09-05

The seasonal nature of rainfall results in a severe shortage of water for cattle in many areas of the country during the dry season. A programme for mechanically excavating water storage tanks beside streams and swamps was launched by Government during the First Five-Year Plan. These tanks get filled with water during the rainy season and store it for use during the dry season. The tanks constitute, however, not only a reservoir but also a watering point for animals where satisfactory sanitary conditions can be maintained. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan, about 180 such tanks had been constructed.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the programme initiated during the First Five-Year Plan will be continued and expanded. This will involve, first, the construction of 28 million gallons of valley tank capacity which should have been constructed during the First Five-Year Plan and, secondly, the construction of an additional 40 million gallons storage capacity every year. The valley tanks will be located primarily in areas where the livestock industry (especially ranching) is being expanded under the guidance of the Veterinary Department. In Acholi, however, the provision of additional valley tanks is related more to the requirements of the tick eradication programme.

Although existing construction equipment can cope with the programme of work envisaged, it will be necessary to acquire, within the Plan period, two additional construction units in order to ensure that the programme continues smoothly into the Third Five-Year Plan.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

		Shs. '000		
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	1,420	60	1,480
1967/68	...	1,400	100	1,500
1968/69	...	1,620	140	1,760
1969/70	...	2,320	160	2,480
1970/71	..	2,100	200	2,300
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		8,860	660	9,520

* 57 tanks were constructed in 1966/67. It is expected that 51 tanks will be constructed in 1967/68, and 40 in each of the subsequent years.

Bunyaruguru Water Supply Scheme: 07-09-06

The Bunyaruguru county in Ankole has a farming community of about 8,000. Although the area receives adequate rainfall for farming purposes, water for human consumption is very difficult to come by because the volcanic lakes in the area are generally alkaline. Apart from a few isolated streams, only three lakes in the north of the area provide good fresh water.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Bunyaruguru community will be provided with a piped water supply from public standpipes along the main Mbarara-Katunguru road. Since underground water is not available in the area, a surface supply from Lake Nkugute will be utilized. It is planned to set up a system capable of supplying 10 gallons of water per head per day for 10,000 people, plus another 20,000 gallons per day for use at the trading centre and the various institutions in the area. The water will be chlorinated and appropriate precautions will be taken against bilharziasis, although bilharzia has not yet been reported in the area.

Work on setting up the system is expected to start towards the end of 1969, after the reconstruction of the Mbarara-Katunguru road has been carried through the area in question.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	500	—	500
1970/71	320	—	320
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	820	—	820

* Recurrent costs will be the responsibility of the Ankole District Administration.

Kisoro Water Supply Scheme: 07-09-07

The plains surrounding Kisoro Trading Centre (in Kigezi) are over 100 square miles in area, and are inhabited by about 50,000 people. In addition, there is a livestock population of around 25,000. The area is covered by a thick layer of lava, which is so porous that it is unsuitable for borehole drilling or for the impounding of water. Without a piped water system, the people in the area would have to obtain water as far as 15 miles away from their homes.

Since 1965, the Government has been setting up a piped water system to serve the area. The source of water for the system is the Chua Springs, which are estimated to yield about 3 million gallons of water every day. The entire scheme (estimated to cost Shs. 3.5 million) is being implemented in three phases. Phase I, which was completed before the start of the Second Five-Year Plan, involved the construction of access roads, the intake weir, primary and secondary service reservoirs, and the secondary intake tank. Total expenditure on this Phase was over Shs. 1 million.

Phase II started in October 1966 and was completed in early 1968. During this Phase the pumping stations, the rising mains, the primary distribution control centre, and the distribution main from Kisoro to Sagitwe and to Nyamushungwa were installed. During the Final Phase, expected to start in October 1968, all the distribution pipes will be laid. It is anticipated that the project will be completed in 1969.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	400	—	400
1967/68	80	—	80
1968/69	1,980	—	1,980
1969/70	—	160	160
1970/71	—	160	160
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,460	320	2,780

Muhokya and Paidha Water Supply Schemes: 07-09-08

Muhokya in Toro, and Paidha in the West Nile, are two thriving trading centres with populations of 5,000 and 8,000, respectively. Several important institutions are located within their boundaries. Both these centres are close to permanent rivers, but the rivers are dirty and could easily be a source of disease.

Provision is therefore made for the construction, during the Second Five-Year Plan, of piped water supplies at Muhokya and Paidha. Water from the rivers in the vicinities will be treated and made available at public standpipes at convenient points within the trading centres.

A substantial proportion of the total cost of the two schemes is expected to be contributed through self-help efforts (in cash and kind) by the beneficiaries. It is also intended to use NUYO in the construction of the proposed supplies.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent†	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	220	—	220
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL, 1966/67-1970/71	220	—	220

* The contributions by NUYO and others, in cash or in kind, have not been taken into account.

† It is not expected that Government will bear directly any of the recurrent costs.

Hydrometeorological Survey of the Catchments of Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert: 15-09-09

This is a joint project of the Governments of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan and the U.A.R., and the United Nations Development Programme. The project consists in the collection of hydrometeorological data with a view to—

- (a) enabling a study of the water balance of the three lakes;
- (b) facilitating the planning of water conservation and development; and
- (c) assisting the participating Governments in future negotiations relating to the storage of the Nile waters and the control of the lakes.

The project is expected to be completed within a period of five years and to cost over Shs. 30 million in all. The Uganda Government's contribution will amount to Shs. 3.4 million. The survey got under way in August 1967.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000		
Year			Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	...	660	—	660
1968/69	...	...	660	—	660
1969/70	...	...	700	—	700
1970/71	...	...	720	—	720
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			2,740	—	2,740

* Relates only to Uganda Government's contribution. About Shs. 660,000 will be carried over to the Third Five-Year Plan.

River Catchment Survey Programme: 15-09-10

The programme aims at determining present and potential water usage in various river basins and defining, in a broad way, the possible competitive requirements for the waters of the basins being surveyed. The programme began early in 1966 and a survey of the Ora River basin in the West Nile has already been carried out. During the remainder of the Second Five-Year Plan, two teams will be continuously employed on river basin surveys in different areas of the country.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000		
Year			Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	...	240	—	240
1967/68	...	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	...	580	—	580
1969/70	...	...	400	—	400
1970/71	...	...	400	—	400
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			1,620	—	1,620

Topographical Mapping: 15-09-11

The topographical mapping of Uganda was started by the British Government Directorate of Overseas Surveys before Independence and has been continued ever since. The project involves levelling, triangulation and mapping on a 1:50,000 scale. Out of a total of 304 sheets, 265 were completed by the end of 1967.

As to levelling, some few lines in the northern parts of the country remain to be completed. This will be done before the end of 1969. For triangulation, the last areas to be completed are in Masaka and West Mengo districts. This work will be finished before the end of 1968. The mapping project will probably take another three years, so that by the end of the current Plan the whole project should be wound up.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	1,234	—	1,234
1967/68	...	1,136	—	1,136
1968/69	...	1,554	—	1,554
1969/70	...	1,044	—	1,044
1970/71	...	1,034	—	1,034
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		6,002	—	6,002

Second Edition of Uganda Atlas: 15-09-12

The first edition of the Uganda Atlas was published in 1962. Subsequent changes in the economic and political data called for a revision of the first edition. The preparation of the second edition of the Uganda Atlas was completed in 1967/68. It is intended to publish new editions at 5-year intervals.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	56	—	56
1967/68	...	20	—	20
1968/69	...	—	—	—
1969/70	...	—	—	—
1970/71	...	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		76	—	76

Hydrology Mapping of Greater Kampala: 15-09-13

The mapping of the Greater Kampala area has become necessary after the decision of Government to extend the City boundaries to include Nakawa Township, Mengo Municipality and Kawempe Township. A new set of up-to-date maps is needed by the Chief Planner for the planning of the Greater Kampala area and by the Government Valuer for assessing rents and rates. Greater Kampala will cover an area of 181 sq. km. (= 70 sq. miles). The work on the mapping project is scheduled to start in 1968/1969, and will take about one year to complete.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	386	—	386
1969/70	...	34	—	34
1970/71	...	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		420	—	420

Aerial Photography: 15-09-14

Aerial photography has been used extensively by the Department of Lands and Surveys for the mapping of townships. The main towns are now covered and the programme will be continued to cover the smaller towns and to enable a revision of existing maps, as necessary.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	24	—	24
1967/68	...	40	—	40
1968/69	...	46	—	46
1969/70	...	40	—	40
1970/71	...	40	—	40
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		190	—	190

Surveying and Mapping Equipment: 15-09-15

The Lands and Surveys Department needs a number of new photogrammetric and other machines to cope with the mapping of Greater Kampala and other towns all over the country. New maps are needed at intervals of about five years to take account of the changes occurring and to be used as a basis for town planning.

A Crabtree printing machine and an autograph plotting machine "Wild A8" will be bought in 1968/69. The printing machine is to replace a 28-year old machine of a similar type which has become obsolete. More additions, like a photo-lettering machine and an analogue computer will be necessary in 1969/70, and an electronic printer and an automatic readout Wild A8 Autograph attachment in 1970/71.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	86	—	86
1967/68	232	—	232
1968/69	806	—	806
1969/70	146	—	146
1970/71	100	—	100
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,370	—	1,370

* Negligible.

Survey Training School: 11-09-16

The Survey Training School of the Ministry of Mineral and Water Resources is at present catering for 70 students in land surveying, draftsmanship, computing and mineral prospecting. Mineral prospecting was added as a subject in late 1967 and expenditures for this course are covered in a different project.

The School was started in 1944 originally to train surveyors and draftsmen. It moved to its present location at Gowers Park, Entebbe, in 1966. It is anticipated that a course for hydrologist assistants will be added later this year.

In order to run the School efficiently, and to enable it to cope with the larger student intake, additional expenditures for equipment is necessary.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	56	64	120
1967/68	52	64	116
1968/69	296	64	360
1969/70		70	70
1970/71		70	70
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	404	332	736

Housing for Lands and Surveys Staff: 16-09-17

The work of the Department implies that its staff members have to stay in the field over long periods of the year. It is for this reason that at least one house in each of the largest towns should be available permanently to the Department to accommodate its officers. The houses will be built at Kampala, Jinja, Mbale, Masaka, Mbarara, Kabale and Fort Portal. Provision is made for the construction of two houses per annum starting in 1969/70.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			
			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	100	—	100
1970/71	100	—	100
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	200	—	200

Vehicles and Miscellaneous Equipment for the Lands and Surveys Department: 15-09-18

Provision under this project is mainly for the replacement of vehicles and various equipment, including tentage.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			
			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	38	—	38
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	392	—	392
1969/70	220	—	220
1970/71	184	—	184
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	834	—	834

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS

Pre-Investment Survey for the Preparation of Master Plans for Water and Sewerage for Greater Kampala and Greater Jinja: 07-10-01

Only a relatively small portion of the total population in either Greater Kampala or Greater Jinja is enjoying piped water supply. The people not receiving piped water in their homes rely on springs, swamps, waterholes and standpipes. Standpipes are few and people often have to walk long distances and stand in long lines in order to obtain water from them. Often, resort has to be made to water peddlers, which results in very high prices for water. Although many of the springs in the areas are "protected", they are often quite distant from homes. Some people therefore take their water, not from the springs themselves, but from the streams issuing from the springs and this water is liable to have been greatly contaminated in the course of its flow downstream.

The central areas of Kampala and Jinja and some other important built-up sections of the two Urban Areas where piped water is available are sewered. In the larger parts of both towns, however, public sewers are not provided, and in these parts human wastes are disposed of mostly through dry-pit latrines and other methods, all considered to be sub-standard and dangerous from the health point of view. The dry-pit latrines method also raises the problem (particularly serious where plots are small) of re-siting the pits once they become full. The situation regarding sewerage becomes more and more acute as more houses get connected to the water system because then the quantity of waste to be disposed of increases substantially.

The existing water supply and sewerage system in Kampala and Jinja, already overloaded, will be totally inadequate for the needs arising out of the anticipated growth of population, industries and incomes in these two areas. It is estimated that between now and the year 2000 A.D., the population of the two Urban Areas will grow by about seven times and that the daily consumption of water will increase approximately 15-fold. It is, therefore, quite certain that the existing water supply and sewage disposal systems bear hardly any resemblance to those required for future needs.

Before embarking on the necessary costly investment to cater for future requirements, the Government has arranged for thorough pre-investment studies to be carried out. These studies will lead to the evolution of Master Plans for the most orderly and economic development of the water supply and sewerage

(continued)

systems for Kampala and Jinja. These studies will be undertaken and resultant Master Plans drawn up during the Second Five-Year Plan. The Plan will also contain recommendations as to the most suitable legal and administrative framework within which to operate the water and sewerage services in the metropolitan areas.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,868	—	1,868
1969/70	1,526	—	1,526
1970/71	544	—	544
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,938	—	3,938

* Excludes UNSF contribution totalling Shs. 4,046,000 over the entire period.

The phasing actually refers to the calendar years 1968, 1969 and 1970, and reflects the schedule of payments.

Pre-Investment Survey of Water and Sewerage Requirements of Urban Areas other than Kampala and Jinja: 07-10-02

Outside Kampala and Jinja, Uganda has an urban population of close to 230,000. Yet, there are only 33 urban water and sewerage systems in the country. These are not adequate even for the demands of the existing population. Almost all of them need extension to cope with the rapid growth experienced in the last few years and expected to accelerate in the future. Many townships, trading centres and larger villages are still without piped water. Only 12 towns have some rudimentary form of sewerage system, and in most of them very limited areas are served.

In order to be able to provide the necessary water and sewerage disposal systems in the most economic fashion, a full country-wide economic and technical investigation will be carried out, and a 20-year Master Plan for the orderly development of the services will be prepared with respect to urban and peri-urban centres other than Kampala and Jinja. In accordance with this Master Plan investments will later be undertaken to provide Uganda's growing urban population with a decent, safe and sanitary environment, conforming both to social needs and economic feasibility. Apart from leading to the formulation of the Master Plan, the techno-economic investigation will comprise detailed engineering studies of a number of water supply and sewage disposal schemes which the Government will have selected for high priority execution. All phases of the investigations will take about 16 months to complete starting about the beginning of 1968/69.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,438	—	1,438
1969/70	418	—	418
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,856	—	1,856

* The phasing of expenditure relates to the pattern of payments and not necessarily to the value of work done in each period.

Emergency Water and Sewerage Works in Urban Centres other than Kampala and Jinja: 07-10-03

Some considerable time will elapse before any concrete investments can be made on the basis of the Master Water and Sewerage Plan to be drawn up for urban areas throughout the country and yet, in the meantime, the demand for water and sewage disposal at a number of the smaller towns in the country threatens to rise above the capacity of the respective plants. This endangers the development under way or planned in those towns.

In order to meet this emergency, it is planned to start and complete, during the Second Five-Year Plan, water supply extension works at Gulu, Lira, Iganga, Entebbe, Arua, Mubende, Kitgum, Moyo, Bushenyi, Tororo, Hoima, Moroto, Kasese, Bugiri, Katwe/Kabatoro, Kaberamaido, Lugazi, Bombo, Mpigi and Mityana. Several of the extensions will be specifically related to development projects planned for these towns. Within the same period, sewerage extensions will be carried out at Mbarara, Mbale, Soroti, Lira and Iganga.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

		<i>Shs. '000</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent*</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	9,152	—	9,152
1969/70	10,852	—	10,852
1970/71	4,862	—	4,862
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	24,866	—	24,866

* Recurrent expenditure to be directly borne by Local Administrations.

Emergency Water and Sewerage Extensions at Kampala and Jinja: 07-10-04; 07-10-05; 07-10-06

In Greater Kampala, because of the serious possibility that development would outrun water and sewerage facilities by the end of 1968, and because the Master Water and Sewerage Plan for the area will not be ready before 1971, it has been necessary for certain water and sewerage works to be undertaken immediately if any large-scale building activity was to be permissible after 1968. Otherwise, by the end of 1968, the demand for water and sewage disposal would have exceeded the designed capacities of the facilities.

Some minor water pumping and storage capacity was installed during the early part of the Plan, additional distribution mains were laid, and improvements were carried out to the high and low reticulation systems. The major works undertaken by the Kampala and District Water Board, however, relate to the Water Augmentation Scheme. This Scheme was started in 1967/68 and it involved the extension of the treatment works, the extension of the high-level reticulation system and the provision of associated tanks and booster pumps. The Augmentation Scheme is expected not only to remedy existing shortages but it is also to cater for anticipated demand right up to 1973/74.

About Shs. 30 million is to be invested in emergency sewerage works in Kampala during the present Plan period. The works will comprise the installation of relief sewers, the extension of the existing sewage treatment works, and the provision of new sewerage for the Mbuya/Bugolobi area.

The situation regarding water at Jinja is no less critical than at Kampala. The scheme for Emergency Water Augmentation at Jinja involves the building of new rising mains and the extension of the reticulation and pumping plant in the town.

Emergency Water Supply Extension at Kampala: 07-10-04

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

Year			Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	500†	—	500
1967/68	4,740	—	4,740
1968/69	9,500	—	9,500
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	14,740	—	14,740

* Financed out of loan guaranteed by Government.

† Relates to small works undertaken by the Kampala and District Water Board.

(continued)

Emergency Sewerage Extensions at Kampala: 07-10-05

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—†	—	—†
1968/69	9,000	—	9,000
1969/70	15,000	—	15,000
1970/71	6,000	—	6,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	30,000	—	30,000

* Financed out of loan guaranteed by Government.

† Very small works were undertaken during this year.

Emergency Water Supply Extensions at Jinja: 07-10-06

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	2,260	—	2,260
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,260	—	2,260

* Financed out of loan guaranteed by Government.

EDUCATION

Expansion of Primary Education: 11-11-01

Government, at present, has relatively little direct control over the development of primary education in the country. It now appears that enrolment in primary schools may increase by more than was estimated in "Work for Progress", while Government development expenditure on primary schools will turn out rather less than was anticipated. During the first two years of the Plan, Government development expenditure on primary education was mostly in respect of Kitante Primary School. This amounted to about Shs. 2 million. Most of the balance consisted of capital grants to Local Authorities for primary education expansion.

Only in Karamoja is there any real danger of primary school enrolment falling behind plans in the absence of substantial Government investment. It is therefore planned to spend an average of about Shs. 1 million per annum on primary education in Karamoja over the last three years of the Plan. The only other provision for Government development expenditure on primary education is in the nature of a contingency for essential renovations at Government-founded schools and for assistance to District Administrations in particular difficulties. About Shs. 500,000 per annum is provided for this over the last three years of the Plan.

It is expected that total enrolment in Government-aided primary schools will reach 775,900 by 1971.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	788	8,036	8,824
1967/68	1,705	16,072	17,777
1968/69	1,800	24,108	25,908
1969/70	1,500	32,144	33,644
1970/71	1,500	40,180	41,680
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	7,293	120,540	127,833

Expansion of Secondary Education I: 11-11-02

(International Development Agency assisted)

With the aid of a Shs. 71 million loan from the International Development Agency (I.D.A.), extensions are to be carried out at 39 secondary schools.

Under this scheme, the number of SI-SIV classes will be increased from 299 in 1967 to 484 in 1971, and the SV-SVI classes from sixteen in 1967 to forty in 1971. Thus 185 and 24 new classes will be added in the respective grades. Correspondingly, student enrolments will expand between 1967 and 1971 from 10,313 to 16,940 in SI-SIV classes and from 386 to 1,200 in SV-VI classes.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	1,913	—	1,913
1968/69	...	27,940	12,360	40,300
1969/70	...	58,600	15,640	74,240
1970/71	...	13,767	16,140	29,907
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		102,220	44,140	146,360

Bukumi—St. Edward's School: 11-11-02.1

The school had, in 1967, seven S1-S4 classes, with 297 students. It is proposed to have twelve classes with 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, two laboratories, two workshops, a library, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, five staff houses, and a Matron's House.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 2,960,000.

Bweranyanji Secondary School: 11-11-02.2

The school had six S1-S4 classes, with 196 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes with 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include four classrooms, three laboratories, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, a general store, an administration block, the Headmaster's House, seven staff houses, and a Matron's House.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,100,000.

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Duhaga Secondary School: 11-11-02.3

The school had six S1-S4 classes, with 193 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes with 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Home Economics room, a Commercial room, a dining hall, a kitchen, four dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, and eight staff houses.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,480,000.

Gayaza High School: 11-11-02.4

In 1967, the school had nine S1-S4 classes, with 308 students. It had two S5-S6 streams with eighty students. It is proposed to have twelve S1-S4 classes with 420 students by 1971. The two S5-S6 streams will have their enrolment increased to 120 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided for the school under the I.D.A. Scheme include two classrooms, one Home Economics room, two dormitories I, an ablution, and three staff houses.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 980,000.

Gulu High School: 11-11-02.5

The school had seven S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 225 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes, with 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include six classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Room, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, five staff houses, and the Matron's House.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,340,000.

Gulu—Sir Samuel Baker Secondary School: 11-11-02.6

The school had nine S1-S4 classes, with 279 students, and two S5-S6 streams with 89 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve S1-S4 classes, with 420 students and to retain the two S5-S6 streams, but to increase the enrolment to 400 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include three classrooms, a workshop, a Commercial room, one dormitory I, and two staff houses.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 760,000.

Iganga Secondary School: 11-11-02.7

The school had six S1-S4 classes, with 209 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes with an enrolment of 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, an Agriculture room, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, seven staff houses, and the Matron's House.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,180,000.

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Jinja College: 11-11-02.8

The school had seven S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 238 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes with an enrolment of 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a dining hall, a kitchen, two dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, eight staff houses, and a Matron's House.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,180,000.

Bukedi College: 11-11-02.9

(Previously known as "Kachonga Secondary School")

The school had six S1-S4 classes, with 210 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes with 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, seven staff houses, and the Matron's House.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,200,000.

Kako Secondary School: 11-11-02.10

In 1967, this school had eight S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 258 students. These will be increased to twelve classes in 1971, with 420 S1-S4 students. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, seven staff houses, and the Matron's House.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,060,000.

Kibuli Secondary School: 11-11-02.11

In 1967, this school had ten S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 353 students. These will be increased to twelve classes in 1971, giving an enrolment of 420 students. In addition, two S5-S6 streams, with 120 students, will be developed by 1971. The facilities to be provided to the school under the I.D.A. Scheme include two classrooms, a laboratory, two workshops, a Commercial room, a Geography room, a Home Economics room, two dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, a staff room, and three staff houses.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 1,600,000.

(continued)

Kigezi High School: 11-11-02.12

The school had seven S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 263 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 420 students, and two S5-S6 streams, with 120 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include six classrooms, four laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, an Agriculture room, a Commercial room, a Geography room, a Home Economics room, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, a Sick Bay, a dining hall, a kitchen, four dormitories I, two dormitories II, and ten staff houses.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 4,760,000.

Kinyasano Secondary School: 11-11-02.13

The school had six S1-S4 classes, with 216 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes, with 420 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, two laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, four dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, eight staff houses, and the Matron's House.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,380,000.

Kitovu—St. Henry's College: 11-11-02.14

In 1967, the school had ten S1-S4 classes, with 394 students. It is proposed to have 16 classes, with 560 students by 1971. In addition, two S5-S6 streams with 120 students will be started by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include six classrooms, two laboratories, a library, a Commercial room, a Geography room, a dining hall, a kitchen, two dormitories I, two dormitories II, an ablution, and seven staff houses.

The total capital cost of these facilities is estimated at Shs. 2,240,000.

Koboko Secondary School: 11-11-02.15

The school had, in 1967, six S1-S4 classes, with 182 students. It is proposed to have twelve classes, with an enrolment of 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include four classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, an Agriculture room, a dining hall, a kitchen, four dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, eight staff houses, and the Matron's House.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,900,000.

(continued)

Kitunga Secondary School: 11-11-02.16

The school had six S1-S4 classes, with 217 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes with 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include four classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, an Agriculture room, a dining hall, a kitchen, five dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, and eight staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,800,000.

Kyebambe Secondary School: 11-11-02.17

The school had seven S1-S4 classes with 214 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes by 1971 with 420 students. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, two laboratories, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, four dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, the Headmaster's House, and eight staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,560,000.

Lango College: 11-11-02.18

The school had ten S1-S4 classes with an enrolment of 364 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes with an enrolment of 420 S1-S4 students and, in addition, two S5-S6 streams are to be set up with 120 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include three classrooms, a laboratory, two workshops, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a Geography room, a dining hall, a kitchen, one dormitory I, two dormitories II, an ablution, an administration room, a staff room, and three staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 2,460,000.

Layibi Secondary School: 11-11-02.19

The school had nine S1-S4 classes with an enrolment of 308 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes with 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include two classrooms, a laboratory, two workshops, a dining hall, a kitchen, one dormitory I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, and two staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 920,000.

Lira—Dr. Obote College: 11-11-02.20

The school had seven S1-S4 classes with 244 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes with 420 students and two S5-S6 streams with 120 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include eight classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a Geography room, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, four dormitories I, two dormitories II, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, and nine staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 4,580,000.

(continued)

Lubiri Secondary School: 11-11-02.21

In 1967, the school had thirteen S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 467 students. It is proposed to have sixteen classes with 560 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided to the school under the I.D.A. Scheme include six classrooms, two laboratories, two workshops, a Commercial room, a Home Economics room, an ablution, and five staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 2,880,000.

Majansi High School: 11-11-02.22

The school had eight S1-S4 classes, with 254 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes, with an enrolment of 420 students by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include four classrooms, a library, two dormitories I, an ablution, and four staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 1,160,000.

Masaba Secondary School: 11-11-02.23

The school had seven S1-S4 classes, with 245 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve S1-S4 classes by 1971, with an enrolment of 420 students. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, a staff room, seven staff houses, and the Matron's House.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,020,000.

Masaka—Aga Khan Secondary School: 11-11-02.24

In 1967, the school had six S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 213 students. It is proposed to have twelve classes, with 420 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided to the school under the I.D.A. Scheme include three classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a Home Economics room, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, seven staff houses, and a general store.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 2,580,000.

Mengo Secondary School: 11-11-02.25

In 1967, the school had eight S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 280 students. It is proposed to have fifteen classes, with 525 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include six classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, an ablution, and twelve staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 2,580,000.

(continued)

Moroto Secondary School: 11-11-02.26

The school had four S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 147 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have eleven classes, with 385 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a dining hall, a kitchen, two dormitories I, an ablution, an administration room, a staff room, and five staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 2,200,000.

Mukono—Bishop's School: 11-11-02.27

In 1967, the school had six S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 205 students. It is proposed to have fifteen classes, with 525 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided to the school under the I.D.A. Scheme include seven classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, an Agriculture room, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, one dormitory I, an ablution, an administration room, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, and eight staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 2,280,000.

Mutolere Secondary School: 11-11-02.28

The school had five classes, with 164 students in 1967. It is proposed to have eleven classes, with 385 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include seven classrooms, three laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a dining hall, a kitchen, four dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, seven staff houses, and the Matron's House.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,420,000.

Mvara Secondary School: 11-11-02.29

The school had eight S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 259 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes, with 420 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, two laboratories, a workshop, a library, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, two dormitories I, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, and three staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 2,080,000.

Mwiri College: 11-11-02.30

The school had eight S1-S4 classes, with 259 students and two S5-S6 streams of 126 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 420 students, and to maintain the two S5-S6 streams, with a reduction of the enrolment to the normal 120 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include two classrooms, a laboratory, a workshop, a Commercial room, two dormitories I, an ablution, and three staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 1,180,000.

(continued)

Nabisunsa Secondary School: 11-11-02.31

In 1967, the school had seven S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 223 students. It is proposed to have twelve classes, with 420 students in S1-S4, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, three laboratories, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, two Home Economics rooms, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration room, a staff room, and eight staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,120,000.

Namilyango College: 11-11-02.32

The school had nine S1-S4 classes, with 279 students, and two S5-S6 streams of 91 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve S1-S4 classes, with 420 students, and the same number of S5-S6 streams (*i.e.* two streams), but with an increased enrolment to 120 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include one classroom, a workshop, a Commercial room, two dormitories I, an ablution, and two staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 900,000.

Ndejje Secondary School: 11-11-02.33

In 1967, this school had ten S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 349 students. It is proposed that twelve classes are put up by 1971, with 420 students in S1-S4. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include four classrooms, two laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration room, a staff room, six staff houses, and the Matron's House.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated as Shs. 3,200,000.

Ngora Secondary School: 11-11-02.34

The school had seven S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 259 students in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes with 420 students in S1-S4 by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. project include six classrooms, three laboratories, a workshop, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a Home Economics room, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, seven staff houses, the Matron's House, and a general store.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,260,000.

Nkoma Secondary School: 11-11-02.35

The school had six S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 217 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes, with 420 students, in 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, two laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a Home Economics room, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, and eight staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 1,960,000.

(continued)

Sebei Secondary School: 11-11-02.36

The school had eight S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 287 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve S1-S4 classes by 1971, with an enrolment of 420 students. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include four classrooms, two laboratories, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, an Agriculture room, a dining hall, a kitchen, three dormitories I, a Sick Bay, an ablution, an administration block, a staff room, the Headmaster's House, eight staff houses, the Matron's House, and a general store.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 3,220,000.

Soroti Secondary School: 11-11-02.37

The school had ten S1-S4 classes, with an enrolment of 389 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have sixteen S1-S4 classes, with 560 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include five classrooms, a laboratory, a workshop, a library, a Home Economics room, an ablution, and three staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 1,020,000.

Tororo—St. Peter's College: 11-11-02.38

The school had twelve S1-S4 classes, with 409 students, in 1967. In 1971, it is proposed to increase the enrolment in the twelve S1-S4 classes to 420, and to have two S5-S6 streams with 120 students. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include two classrooms, a laboratory, two workshops, a library, an Arts and Crafts room, a Commercial room, a Geography room, a dining hall, a kitchen, two dormitories II, a Sick Bay, an ablution, and five staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 2,940,000.

Virika—St. Leo's College: 11-11-02.39

The school had eight S1-S4 classes, with 240 students, in 1967. It is proposed to have twelve classes, with 420 students, by 1971. The facilities to be provided under the I.D.A. Scheme include three classrooms, a workshop, a Commercial room, one dormitory I, an ablution, and two staff houses.

The total capital cost of the facilities is estimated at Shs. 760,000.

Expansion of Secondary Education II: 11-11-03

(Non-International Development Agency assisted)

During the first two years of the Plan, considerable sums of money have been spent on miscellaneous improvements and extensions at all Government-aided secondary schools in the country. This included even those schools which are to be expanded further with International Development Agency (I.D.A.) assistance, during the last three years of the Plan.

It is anticipated that the expansion envisaged under the I.D.A. Scheme will enable the planned 1971 SI intakes to be achieved and even exceeded. Thus, no new SI-SIV streams are planned to be opened at the 32 schools not covered in the Scheme. Nevertheless, for various reasons, substantial additional capital expenditure will still be undertaken at these schools.

In the first place, there is a large backlog of capital projects at these 32 schools, due to the fact that, in the past, they have expanded enrolments with little or no capital expenditure. Secondly, capital expenditure will be incurred in order to provide for the normal progression of SI classes started in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968. Moreover, many of the new SV-SVI streams planned, in order to achieve the SV intake target of 2,400 by 1971, are to be at these 32 schools. Finally, for reasons of equity, it will be necessary to provide, at these schools, facilities in line with those to be provided at the I.D.A. supported schools. Provision for all this expenditure is made under this project.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	8,215	7,288	15,503
1967/68	6,615	14,576	21,191
1968/69	20,000	9,504*	29,504
1969/70	20,000	13,512	33,512
1970/71	20,000	20,300	40,300
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	74,830	65,180	140,010

* From this year onward, part of the additional recurrent expenditure appears under project 11-11-02.

Though Makerere is at present part of a Federal Institution, the University of East Africa, it has long been accepted that each of the three East African Governments is responsible for the Capital Development at its own University College.

Since it has been accepted that the University, as at present, will no longer exist after 1970, and each of the three University Colleges will be upgraded to full University status by a formula yet to be worked out by a Working Party on Higher Education (set up under Article 66 (2) of the Treaty for East African Co-operation), the planning of the expansion of Makerere is naturally the sole responsibility of the Uganda Government.

On conclusive evidence from successive manpower surveys, it appears that Makerere should aim at stabilizing its enrolment of undergraduate and post-graduate students at around 2,500. Since, by 1970, Makerere will already have an enrolment of 2,453, great care has been taken in preparing this plan to ensure that the development taking place during the Second Five-Year Plan period will be such as to ensure that Uganda's long-term manpower requirements in different fields of study will not be exceeded during the decade and that Makerere's enrolment is held at 2,500.

Makerere has accommodation, at present, for 1,498 students (1,248 men and 250 women), but 1,800 students are being accommodated by various temporary expedients. By 1969/70, the student population will have risen to 2,443, which will mean an additional number of 945 men and women students for whom suitable accommodation will be required. It is proposed, therefore, to increase the available accommodation to meet the anticipated long-term enrolment of 2,500 and additional accommodation for 1,000 students will be built at an estimated cost of Shs. 18 million, catering for 750 men students and 250 women students.

In 1969/70 there will be a total of 436 staff at Makerere, but only 328 available housing units. It is therefore proposed to build 108 new housing units at an estimated cost of Shs. 9.6 million.

The planned expansion of the student population will obviously necessitate additional teaching and research accommodation. This extra accommodation will include a mathematics/science block (already under construction), extensions to the main library, an arts/social sciences block, pathology buildings and offices, a medical museum, extensions to the medical hostel, extensions to the Faculty of Agriculture buildings, and a library for the Institute of Education.

Subject to the necessary funds being available, it is also proposed to erect a students' union centre, a new university bookshop, and living flats for senior and married postgraduate students. Sports facilities will be expanded and improvements will be carried out on the estates department.

(continued)

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Development		Shs. '000					
Code		1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67 - 1970/71
SUB-PROJECT							
11-11-04-1	Student Accommodation	—	—	3,200	10,760	4,040	18,000
11-11-04-2	Senior and Married Students' Flats	—	—	—	200	1,300	1,500
11-11-04-3	Staff Housing	400	1,600	2,400	2,600	2,580	9,580
11-11-04-4	Maths/Science Block	440	3,200	—	—	—	3,640
11-11-04-5	Arts/Social Science Block	—	—	—	200	600	800
11-11-04-6	Main Library	—	—	1,280	2,000	—	3,280
11-11-04-7	Medical School	—	—	—	500	1,000	1,500
11-11-04-8	Faculty of Agriculture	—	—	1,200	1,800	—	3,000
11-11-04-9	Institute of Education Library	—	—	1,040	400	—	1,440
11-11-04-10	University Bookshop	—	—	200	400	—	600
11-11-04-11	Estates Department	—	—	100	200	300	600
11-11-04-12	Sports Facilities	—	—	200	200	1,100	1,500
11-11-04-13	Students' Union Centre	—	—	—	300	2,700	3,000
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		840	4,800	9,620	19,560	13,620	48,440
• RECURRENT EXPENDITURE		3,000	8,500	10,100	15,500	20,000	57,100
TOTAL		3,840	13,300	19,720	35,060	33,620	105,540

• This relates to total Uganda Government Recurrent Expenditure on the University of East Africa, assuming that present financing arrangements continue.

At present, the Uganda College of Commerce has a full-time student population of about 200. In addition, there are 300 part-time students. The College offers courses leading to: Advanced G.C.E. in various commercial subjects; Parts I and II of the A.C.C.A. examinations; Parts I, II and III of the final examinations of the Corporation of Secretaries and the Chartered Institute of Secretaries; the Ordinary Certificate of Business Studies (Overseas); and various stenography and secretarial courses.

Uganda, at the present, relies very heavily on expatriate secretary/stenographers, each of whom costs the country between 50 per cent and 100 per cent more than a Ugandan local secretary/stenographer would cost. Also, there already exists a growing problem of absorbing female school-leavers into paid employment of the nature that contributes to the country's development. Further, there is a clear need to give those citizens already employed in junior clerical jobs an opportunity to improve themselves and thus not only enhance their personal careers but also increase their own and their superiors' efficiency. Finally, there is the fact that there is only one qualified Ugandan accountant out of several hundred people occupying posts that should be filled by qualified accountants. In private companies, a Ugandan with any specific professional business training is a very rare exception. Steps are being taken to correct all this.

During the Second Five-Year Plan it is therefore intended to increase full-time student enrolment at the Uganda College of Commerce to 500. This will necessitate the erection of additional student and staff accommodation, a new library, a students' common room, additional teaching rooms, extensions to the existing administrative block, and extensions and modifications to the existing kitchen and dining-room. In addition, some urgent work will be carried out to improve the sewage disposal system at the College in the immediate future.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	500	100	600
1968/69	3,540	160	3,700
1969/70	3,360	1,280	4,640
1970/71	1,000	2,100	3,100
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	8,400	3,640	12,040

It was decided that, as it would be difficult in the immediate future to recruit enough Ugandan graduates to staff our secondary schools and replace expatriate teachers, the training of sub-Degree level secondary schoolteachers should be restarted at the National Teachers' College, Kyambogo. (The Makerere Diploma in Education course was discontinued in 1963.) The College offers two courses: one, a 2-year post-Higher School Certificate course, and the other a 3-year post-Cambridge School Certificate course.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, it is intended to concentrate on the latter course and to increase the annual intake of students to 170, from the 1965 level of 125. Student enrolment will grow from 125 to 500, and it is anticipated that the annual output of Grade V teachers from the College will increase to 150. During the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, the intake of students was below the target, due to the general shortage of C.S.C. holders throughout the country. This shortage, however, has now come to an abrupt end and it is confidently expected that the target for annual student intakes and enrolments during the remaining years of the Second Five-Year Plan will be achieved.

The planned increase in student enrolment and the need to improve the quality of the instruction given at the College will necessitate the provision of additional student and staff accommodation, additional laboratories, a new administration block, a design centre, a language laboratory and seminar rooms.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	994	400	1,394
1967/68	341	600	941
1968/69	1,700	1,000	2,700
1969/70	2,060	1,600	3,660
1970/71	740	1,600	2,340
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	5,835	5,200	11,035

Primary Teacher Training: 11-11-07

The Government plans to undertake a systematic improvement of the quality of primary education by reorganizing the present machinery for the training of Primary Schoolteachers. The present 26 Primary Teachers' Training Colleges scattered all over the country are uneconomical and have outdated facilities.

The secularization and detribalization of education is a powerful means of fostering national unity and identity. The existing "neighbourhood" character of Primary Teachers' Training Colleges has to be eradicated and an attitude of willingness to teach outside the immediate neighbourhoods of their districts should be instilled in the minds of future teachers. While the religious inclination of each individual is respected, the religious barriers inhibiting the full exploitation of our human resources must be eliminated immediately. It is essential, therefore, to rationalize and concentrate teacher training in a reduced number of larger non-denominational, co-educational colleges, if barriers of religion and tribe are to be simultaneously overcome.

It is planned that, by 1976, the existing 26 small colleges will have been replaced by four large regional colleges, each having an enrolment of 1,000 students. A 2-year professional course, leading to a Grade III Certificate, will be undertaken by School Certificate holders. This means that the output of Primary Schoolteachers will be doubled from its present level of approximately 1,000 per annum to 2,000 per annum. The courses offered will be more challenging and more conducive to the development of attitudes of change than is the case at present. Each of the four colleges is to have exactly the same facilities—cheap and functional, but comfortable. Moreover, each of the four colleges will be provided with a two-stream P1-P7 campus demonstration school. The facilities at the existing 26 training colleges will be put to alternative useful purposes, with modifications where necessary.

It is anticipated that, starting in 1970/71, one training college will be opened every two years.

The estimates below include expenditure, during the first two years, on minor improvements and extensions at various Teacher Training Colleges.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	266		266
1967/68	691		691
1968/69	1,000		1,000
1969/70	13,000		13,000
1970/71	13,400	2,000	15,400
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	28,357	2,000	30,357

* A balance of approximately Shs. 60 million Development Expenditure will be carried to the Third Five-Year Plan

Since the publication of "Work for Progress", the idea of instituting Degree courses at the Uganda Technical College, Kyambogo, has been abandoned. For the future, it is planned that the College will concentrate on technician training—offering courses leading to the Ordinary and Higher National Certificates and dropping the Advanced Craft and Higher School Certificate courses. Each of the courses retained will have an intake of about 30 students per annum. This should result in an enrolment of about 525 by 1971, as compared with 426 in 1965. The expenditure estimates below reflect, in part, the need to provide additional facilities as the student population grows year by year.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	580	491	1,071
1968/69	800	667	1,467
1969/70	800	845	1,643
1970/71	600	1,019	1,619
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,780	3,020	5,800

During the first two years of the Plan, minor improvements and extensions were done at all the five Technical Schools in the country, and also at some of the Farm Schools.

For the immediate future, no further expansion of Farm Schools is planned. Any such expansion will await the institution of effective settlement schemes for Farm School-leavers. With regard to Technical Schools, expansion, during the remainder of the Plan period, is envisaged only at Elgon and Masaka Technical Schools. These are the only schools specializing in Electrical and Machine Fitting—two fields in which the country already suffers a manpower shortage. At the Elgon Technical School, student enrolment will be increased from the present level of about 220 to 330 by 1971. Enrolment at the Masaka Technical School will grow from 185 to 320, over the same period. All this expansion will necessitate expenditure on additional classrooms, laboratories, workshops, staff houses, and student amenities.

Provision is also made for small renovations at the other Technical and Farm Schools during the last three years of the Plan.

Elgon Technical School: 11-11-09

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	157	—	157
1967/68	...	70	—	70
1968/69	...	1,240	60	1,300
1969/70	...	620	160	780
1970/71	...	—	240	240
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		2,087	460	2,547

Masaka Technical School: 11-11-10

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	100	—	100
1967/68	...	83	—	83
1968/69	...	1,280	80	1,360
1969/70	...	640	240	880
1970/71	...	—	320	320
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		2,103	640	2,743

Other Technical and Farm Schools: 11-11-11

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	66	—	66
1967/68	...	268	—	268
1968/69	...	600	—	600
1969/70	...	600	—	600
1970/71	...	1,040	—	1,040
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		2,574	—	2,574

HEALTH

Rural Hospitals: 10-12-01

The major project in the sphere of curative medical services is the scheme to build 23 standard modern hospitals in rural areas. The hospitals will be located in the following places, whose selection is dictated by the need to achieve a more even distribution of medical services among the different areas of the country:—

PHASE I: Western Region	...	Kambuga, Kagadi, Bundibugyo, Kitagata.
Eastern Region	...	Iganga, Pallisa, Bududa, Atuturi.
Northern Region	...	Apac, Yumbe.
Buganda	...	Kawolo.
PHASE II: Western Region	...	Kiryandongo, Ikoja.
Eastern Region	...	Bugiri, Busolwe.
Northern Region	...	Moyo, Anaka, Labwor, Nebbi.
Buganda	...	Nakaseke, Kiboga, Gombe, Kayunga.

Each of these hospitals will have 100 beds to cater for general, maternity and paediatric cases. At Moyo, these facilities will be provided by building a new hospital on a site completely different from the one on which the present hospital stands. The present hospital at Moyo is deemed unsuitable for future use and will be abandoned to other functions. The provision of children's wards at all planned rural hospitals will enable the programme to have preventive benefits in addition to the curative ones.

Work on the first phase of the programme started during the last year of the First Five-Year Plan. One of the hospitals was completed before the end of 1967 and five more will be ready by the end of 1968. It is expected to start work on all 23 hospitals within the Plan period. Phase II of the programme commences in 1968/69.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	18,960	—	18,960
1967/68	22,000	1,060	23,060
1968/69	31,060	5,480	36,540
1969/70	28,760	9,060	37,820
1970/71	27,980	12,400	40,380
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	128,760	28,000	156,760

* About Shs. 17 million will be carried forward to the Third Plan.

Improvements to existing Hospitals: 10-12-02

A wide range of extensions and improvements are planned at all existing major Government hospitals. The hospitals in question are Mulago, Butabika, Masaka, Mityana, Bombo, Entebbe, Mubende, Mbale, Jinja, Tororo, Moroto, Soroti, Namasagali, Kapchorwa, Gulu, Lira, Arua, Kitgum, Kabale, Fort Portal, Mbarara, Hoima and Masindi.

The major aspects of the programme comprise:—

(a) the provision of more maternity and children ward beds throughout the country;

(b) the expansion and improvement of facilities for paying patients at up-country hospitals;

(c) the provision of more specialized treatment units (e.g. dental, psychiatric) in the country;

(d) the erection of adequate and suitable accommodation for the increasing hospital staff;

(e) the expansion and improvement of out-patient departments;

(f) the provision of various ancillary facilities, such as operating theatres, X-ray units, laboratories, kitchens, laundries, offices, stores, water supplies, electrification, protective fencing, emergency electricity supply for Mulago Hospital, etc.;

(g) miscellaneous sub-projects, such as the reopening of Old Mulago for in-patients, the setting up of a Health Education Centre in Kampala, the setting up of a dairy farm at Butabika Hospital, etc.; and

(h) numerous other items of expenditure relating to the replacement of hospital equipment, and minor alterations and improvements to various medical establishments.

Although this is not provided for in the estimates below, the complete rebuilding of the hospitals at Bombo, Mityana, Mubende and Entebbe is being given very serious consideration.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	1,096	—	1,096
1967/68	...	1,640	—	1,640
1968/69	...	5,460	540	6,000
1969/70	...	7,960	720	8,680
1970/71	...	7,880	1,540	9,420
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		24,036	2,800	26,836

Radiotherapy Unit at Mulago: 10-12-03

There are about 3,000 cases of different types of cancer occurring annually in Uganda, and about 50 per cent of these are considered curable. Surgical treatment has been of only limited benefit with advanced malignant cases, and trials with chemotherapeutic agents have so far been failures. It is believed that treatment by radiotherapeutic methods would lead to a significant reduction in the misery of cancer patients, either by curing them outright or by acting as a palliative.

The Government therefore plans to set up a radiotherapy unit at Mulago, with accommodation for 50 patients, so that in future cancer patients who cannot afford treatment overseas are not necessarily sentenced to die of the disease.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,000	—	1,000
1969/70	900	300	1,200
1970/71	800	400	1,200
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,700	700	3,400

* About Shs. 800,000 will be carried over to the Third Plan.

Assistance to Mission Medical Establishments: 10-12-04

Uganda has about 25 Mission hospitals, which provide over 2,500 beds. Besides, there are close to 50 Mission dispensaries throughout the country. Moreover, some of the Mission hospitals provide badly needed training for prospective nurses and midwives. Pursuant to its policy of supporting voluntary agencies, as long as their activities conform to its policies, the Government has, in the past, been according to the Missions assistance in the form of grants to enable them to provide adequate medical service at their establishments. Grants have been given both for capital and recurrent expenditure by the Missions. Although no capital grants have been given over the last few years, the Government plans to resume such grants during the Second Five-Year Plan, at the levels indicated in the table below.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	420	—	420
1969/70	420	—	420
1970/71	420	—	420
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,260	—	1,260

Extension of the Government Pharmaceutical Plant: 04-12-05

For some time now, the Ministry of Health has been carrying out small-scale drug manufacturing at Entebbe. Nevertheless, the Government still imports the bulk of its needs for pharmaceutical products. Over the last few years, the Government has been importing between Shs. 2 million and Shs. 4 million worth of pharmaceutical products every year. It is primarily with a view to alleviating the foreign exchange cost to Government that it is now planned to expand the capacity of the pharmaceutical plant at Entebbe. Capacity will be expanded in two main lines—the production of tablets and the production of injection solutions. Most of the anticipated increase in output will result from the installation of simple machinery to assist the operations which are currently carried out manually.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	600	—	600
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	600	—	600

Health Training Programme: 11-12-06

There is, at present, a very large number of vacancies for nurses, midwives and medical assistants in the country's health services. The demand for such staff will grow enormously with the implementation of the various health development projects, particularly the rural hospital and health centre programmes and the expansion of existing hospitals. In order to cater for present needs, as well as to avoid future shortages, it is planned to reorganize and expand considerably the training facilities for this cadre of medical staff.

An important strategy in this programme is to reserve Mulago for the training only of Registered Midwives (who, hitherto, have all been training overseas), Registered Nurses and other technological staff and to provide all other sub-professional training at district or regional hospitals. With the space thus freed at Mulago, it is hoped to increase the output of Uganda Registered Nurses to about 30 every year and to start there a full course for Registered Midwives with an intake of 20 students twice every year. It is anticipated that, with this arrangement, the need to send students abroad for these particular courses will, in time, disappear. Already, the course for Registered Midwives has been started with a limited intake, and the policy not to send nursing students overseas, except for specialized training, is in force.

As regards the provision of training facilities for enrolled nurses and midwives at district and regional hospitals, the following action is planned:—

(a) Extension of the psychiatric nurses training school at Butabika. In 1968, a course for Registered Mental Nurses was opened at the school.

(b) Expansion of the midwives training facilities at Jinja, Gulu and Mbarara.

(c) Introduction of nurses training at Gulu and Mbarara.

(d) Setting up nurses-and-midwives training schools at Arua, Soroti, Mbale, Kabale and Masaka.

When all this expansion has been effected, there will exist in Uganda enough training facilities to produce 120 enrolled nurses and 120 enrolled midwives every year.

Twenty to thirty students graduate every year from the Medical Assistants Training School at Mbale. This rate of output is nowhere near meeting the requirements of the planned expansion of the health services. Two additional Medical Assistants Training Schools are therefore planned to be built, one at Fort Portal and another at Gulu. These, together with the present Mbale School, will go a long way towards meeting Government's requirements for this type of staff.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	3,120	—	3,120
1969/70	1,900	940	2,840
1970/71	400	2,400	2,800
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	5,420	3,340	8,760

Recent surveys by experts have revealed the prevalence of dental diseases in all parts of Uganda and have warned that at least some of the diseases are likely to spread in the future. The surveys have also remarked on the very poor state of oral hygiene, especially among Uganda African children. With 19 dentists, Uganda has a dentist/population ratio of 1:420,000, which compares very unfavourably with the ratio of 1:1,800, common among developed countries, which countries nevertheless still consider their state of dental care inadequate. In 1958, the training of Dental Assistants was introduced at the Dental Clinic at Mulago. Instruction was given as a side-line in the daily clinical work of the surgeons, with no formal courses. Six Dental Assistants were trained before the experiment was abandoned for lack of proper facilities for formal teaching.

The Government now plans to set up a fully-fledged school for Dental Assistants, probably at Mulago. The school will be post-School Certificate and will admit about 30 students every year for a two-year course. Graduates from the school will be posted to hospitals and major dispensaries to engage not only in curative work but also in the propagation of correct oral hygiene.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000		
Year			Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	...	2,000	—	2,000
1969/70	...	...	1,100	340	1,440
1970/71	...	...	—	340	340
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			3,100	680	3,780

In conformity with the importance which it attaches to the preventive aspects of health services, the Government has plans to expand the network of rural health centres throughout the country. These centres constitute the nuclei for the propagation of health education in their respective areas. Several such health centres were built during the First Five-Year Plan. This was the first step in a programme which aims at ultimately setting up a health centre in each gombolola in the country. During the Second Five-Year Plan, work will start on 36 additional centres, two in every district. In addition to the standard facilities provided at these centres (such as the lecture hall) each centre will have at its disposal an ambulance for the transportation of emergency patients to hospitals.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>			<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent*</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	...	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	...	340	—	340
1969/70	...	...	1,700	—	1,700
1970/71	...	...	3,660	—	3,660
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			5,700	—	5,700

* All recurrent expenditure is to be met by Local Authorities.

Expansion of Chemotherapeutic Laboratory: 10-12-09

Government has already established a chemotherapeutic laboratory. Work at the laboratory lays special emphasis on ascertaining the medicinal value, if any, of indigenous herbs. The laboratory is also charged with the commercialization of the results of its investigations and is expected to be able to pay its own way ultimately. Already there are indications that certain overseas commercial organizations are interested in the investigations being carried out. In order to speed up the work of the laboratory, it is necessary for Government to provide it with certain urgently needed additional facilities (mainly equipment) and provision is made for this in the Second Five-Year Plan.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>			<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	...	...	780	—	780
1967/68	...	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	...	1,020	—	1,020
1969/70	...	...	800	—	800
1970/71	...	...	520	—	520
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			3,120	—	3,120

1. Eradication of Malaria, Tuberculosis and Smallpox

The Government will make financial contributions towards projects for the eradication of malaria, tuberculosis and smallpox. The Malaria Eradication Scheme has been under way for some years and Government's annual contribution of Shs. 340,000 to the Scheme will continue throughout the Second Five-Year Plan. Starting 1967/68, Government contributes Shs. 158,000 per annum for the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme. Finally, starting in 1968/69, Uganda will participate in a 3-year world-wide programme for the eradication of smallpox. A provision of Shs. 600,000 is made for this in the Second Five-Year Plan. All these disease eradication schemes are and/or will be executed in conjunction with the World Health Organization.

2. Leper Settlements

The Government will continue giving capital grants to leper settlements at the rate of Shs. 20,000 per annum.

3. Replacement of Vehicles

Over Shs. 580,000 is provided for the replacement of vehicles, both at the headquarters of the Ministry of Health and at the different hospitals. All of this amount will be spent over two years—1968/69 and 1969/70. Consideration is being given to introducing, when effecting this replacement programme, entirely new types of vehicles which are believed to be more economical, especially for the distribution of drugs and other supplies to up-country hospitals.

No significant additional recurrent expenditure is expected to be incurred in connection with all projects mentioned above.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

				<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>		<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	...	520	—	520
1967/68	...	697	—	697
1968/69	...	1,020	—	1,020
1969/70	...	1,000	—	1,000
1970/71	...	720	—	720
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		3,957	—	3,957

CULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Ancient and Historical Monuments: 12-13-01

A list of sites compiled in 1967/68 reveals that there are over 400 sites of ancient and historical importance in Uganda. These sites will be studied and scheduled to determine the most important ones to be protected under the provisions of the Historical Monuments Act, 1967. Scientific excavations of archaeological, palaeontological and other sites of traditional or historical interest will be carried out during 1968/69. During the last two years of the Plan, cairns will be provided at a number of additional historical sites and major preservation works will be carried out at historical tombs.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000		
Year			Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	...	126	6	132
1969/70	...	...	60	20	80
1970/71	...	...	20	34	54
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			206	60	266

In 1964/65, the Government launched a programme to set up a Community Centre in every gombolola of the country. Before the start of the Second Five-Year Plan, just over 50 Community Centres were built under this programme. It is planned that during the current Plan period all 615 Centres will be built. In order to facilitate this, it has been decided that the Centres to be built during the remainder of the Plan period will not be provided with quarters for wardens. These quarters will be built during the Third Five-Year Plan. Improvements will be carried out on the rural stores where materials for the building of Centres are to be kept.

The main objective of the Community Centre Programme is to provide a point where local communities can gather for various activities such as adult education, health education, club meetings, cultural events and recreation, where Government services, such as radio and television, can reach a wider audience than otherwise possible.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	800	60	860
1967/68	1,200	60	1,260
1968/69	3,140	180	3,320
1969/70	3,140	300	3,440
1970/71	2,980	420	3,400
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	11,260	1,020	12,280

Rural Training Centres: 11-13-03

Rural Training Centres have been built in all districts except Sebei, Nandi and West Mengo. The last district at present shares one Training Centre with East Mengo. During the Second Five-Year Plan, Rural Training Centres will be provided in all districts which do not at present have one. Also, additional accommodation and other facilities will be provided at the Centres in Busoga, Bugisu, Masaka and Ankole. As an interim measure, some emergency facilities will be provided for the West Nile Training Centre before this and the Adu County Centre are completely replaced later during the Plan period.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	1,312	60	1,372
1969/70	1,470	90	1,560
1970/71		90	90
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,782	240	3,022

For a number of years, funds have been made available to all Community Development Officers in charge of districts to support self-help project activity by the provision of materials and equipment. These self-help projects have included the construction of community buildings (e.g. schools), latrines, swamp crossings, minor roads, water supplies, small aid posts, and the protection of springs. In the case of some projects, technical assistance has been obtained from District Engineers, but in many others, resort has had to be made to local artisans.

It is now planned to provide in each district a complete unit of vehicles and other equipment necessary for the execution of all self-help projects of this nature. Each of these units will be under the full-time supervision of an Officer (of Community Development Assistant level) with technical experience, subordinate to the District Community Development Officer. To start with, four units will be set up—each serving a region. On the basis of experience gained from these, it is proposed to set up four additional units every year.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	106	74	180
1969/70	106	148	254
1970/71	106	222	328
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	318	444	762

National Literacy Campaign: 12-13-05

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the National Literacy Campaign, launched in 1964, will be reorganized and intensified. In the coming few years the Campaign will not aim, as in the past, at national universal coverage but rather at selected areas with concentrated populations, such as group farms. The Campaign will be one of functional literacy and will constitute an integral feature of the new Community Centres.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	158	—	158
1967/68	158	—	158
1968/69	160	—	160
1969/70	160	—	160
1970/71	160	—	160
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	796	—	796

Public Libraries: 12-13-06

The Uganda Library Service has, at the moment, Branch Libraries in the following places: Jinja, Moroto, Kamuli, Soroti, Tororo, Hoima, Kabale, Masindi, Mbarara, Masaka, Arua and Lira, and Regional Libraries at Kampala, Mbale, Fort Portal and Gulu.

All these libraries, except the Tororo one, are housed in buildings which do not belong to the Uganda Library Service. It is therefore planned to provide, during the Second Five-Year Plan, library buildings at Kampala, Soroti, Jinja and Gulu. At all these libraries, additional equipment and furniture will also be provided. It is also planned to erect and equip new headquarters for the Uganda Library Services and a National Library in Kampala. The Mobile Library Services will be expanded to cover more areas of the country. Finally, during the Plan period, provision is made for the acquisition of a large number of books in order to remedy the acute shortage being experienced by all established Branch and Regional Libraries.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	2,086	698	2,784
1969/70	...	1,424	816	2,240
1970/71	...	1,314	1,016	2,330
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		4,824	2,530	7,354

* Including expenditure for the purchase of books.

Handicraft Development: 09-13-07

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government will increase its efforts—

(a) to encourage the production of craft articles which find a ready market in urban areas and with tourists;

(b) to find additional economic outlets for Uganda handicrafts mainly through the establishment of a competent marketing system;

(c) to introduce new handicrafts relating to traditional skills and local materials; and

(d) to encourage the production of better quality handicrafts.

Specific action in this line includes the establishment of a handicraft boutique in the Apolo Hotel, participation in international handicraft shows, setting up permanent handicraft displays at Uganda embassies abroad and loaning Uganda handicrafts to museums, universities and other overseas organizations.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000		
Year			Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	...	...	52	—	52
1967/68	...	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	...	78	78	156
1969/70	...	...	54	78	132
1970/71	...	...	4	78	82
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			188	234	422

* Recurrent expenditure is only in respect of the proposed boutique in the Apolo Hotel.

Vocational Rehabilitation Scheme: 11-13-08

The registration of disabled persons carried out in 1965 revealed that about 12 per cent of the population of the country suffered from obvious disablement of one kind or another, and that fewer than 1,000 of these earned a living or supported their families. For this reason, it was decided to start a nation-wide Vocational Rehabilitation Scheme whose objective is to resettle (both economically and socially) as many as possible of all classes of disabled persons in the country, by providing the attitudes, skills, and opportunities necessary for them to live less dependent lives and to contribute to the nation's production.

A cadre of specialist headquarters and field staff has been recruited to run the Scheme. In addition, a National Disablement Advisory Council and District Advisory Committees have been set up.

The Scheme involves the following programme of action:—

1. The provision of an Urban Industrial Rehabilitation Centre near Kampala where disabled persons will be prepared for industrial, commercial and service employment, and where sheltered employment will be provided for workers too disabled for normal industrial employment.
2. The provision of Rural Vocational Rehabilitation Centres in all districts for training disabled persons to be self-supporting in a rural environment.
3. The provision of special vocational rehabilitation for the mentally handicapped (at Butabika Hospital) and for beggars.
4. The provision of special vocational rehabilitation for lepers on a co-operative basis.
5. The provision of mobile rehabilitation units for disabled women in rural areas. Ultimately, there will be one unit for every two districts.
6. The provision of suitable homes-with-workshops for disabled persons in possession of some skills.
7. At Jinja, a project is to be started for training disabled women and girls to become housegirls, ayahs, and nursery attendants. This project is to be attached to the Homes/Workshops Scheme at Jinja.
8. The provision of a collection and delivery service for handicrafts and materials to enable trained disabled persons to procure materials and to market their products.

Since the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan, work has started on most of the schemes above.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	268*	272	540
1967/68	300*	356	656
1968/69	888*	908	1,796
1969/70	1,034	1,524	2,558
1970/71	1,034	2,020	3,054
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,524	5,080	8,604

* Excludes gifts in cash and in kind (premises, vehicles, food, etc.)

Remand Homes and Approved Schools: 12-13-09

Probation and institutional care for delinquent children have always been a central function of the Social Welfare Section of the Ministry of Culture and Community Development. There are in the country, at present, three Remand Homes (with a combined average daily population of 120) and one Approved School (with an average population of 200). From several respects, the existing arrangements for this service are unsatisfactory.

At present, many juvenile offenders outside Kampala are still remanded together with adult offenders. In order to avoid this, it is intended to establish four additional Remand Homes during the Plan period. These will be at Gulu, Fort Portal, Jinja and Masaka.

From the criminological point of view, it is considered urgently necessary to set up a separate Approved School for the under 14 years. The present school would then be reserved for delinquents of 14 years of age and above. The needs of the two groups are quite different. It is also planned to set up an Approved School for girls, as no such school exists in the country at the moment. The school, with accommodation for 20-30 girls, will be located at Tororo.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	3,804	560	4,364
1969/70	928	640	1,568
1970/71	—	640	640
TOTAL 1966-67-1970/71	4,732	1,840	6,572

* Government will contribute only Shs. 20,000 of the total capital cost (Shs. one million) for the Approved School for girls, and only Shs. 12,000 p.a. towards the recurrent expenditure of the school. The remainder will be contributed by Voluntary Organizations.

Family Welfare Service: 12-13-10

Hitherto, Probation Staff have performed the triple function of working to the courts, family counselling, and child care. In view of the many demands on this small cadre of specialized staff and the need for effective forward planning, it is planned to set up a special nation-wide preventive service in the field of family and child care, to be known as the "Family Welfare Service". This Service will deal with the detection of family problems, the placement of children in foster homes, and the supervision of local authority family welfare and child care officers. The Government aims at having family welfare officers at all district centres.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	16	194	210
1969/70	10	306	316
1970/71	4	406	410
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	30	906	936

Children's Homes: 12-13-11

Through a partnership policy with approved Voluntary Welfare Agencies, the Ministry of Culture and Community Development provides residential care for children deprived of normal home life, with accompanying fosterplacement and case-work service. This service, however, is still limited and does not provide adequate country-wide coverage. In particular, Children's Home accommodation is very inadequate. It is therefore planned to build six new Children's Homes — one each at Kampala, Fort Portal, Tororo, Mbale, Moyo and Iganga.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	440	60	500
1969/70	440	120	560
1970/71	440	180	620
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,320	360	1,680

NUYO Settlement Schemes and Producers' Groups: 01-13-12

One of the main aims of NUYO is to channel and utilize the energies of youth in agricultural and industrial enterprises. Already, some NUYO members have organized themselves into groups to cultivate or operate other schemes co-operatively. During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government will further encourage this movement by establishing settlement schemes for the youth groups who take initiative in co-operative ventures.

As a start, it is planned to establish two pilot agricultural settlement schemes for NUYO members in Bunyoro, where land is immediately available. Initially, youths will be recruited for each scheme, and every year subsequently, fifty additional recruits will be absorbed on each scheme. These schemes will be largely established on a self-help basis, and they will provide the experience necessary for extending the idea to other districts. On each scheme, the settlers will undergo intensive training in farming techniques on a co-operative basis. Provision is made for establishing another three NUYO Agricultural Settlement Schemes during the last two years of the Plan. One of the schemes will be in the Western Region and the other two will probably be in the Northern and Eastern Regions.

In order to provide stability and encouragement to established NUYO Producers' Groups, as well as to give inspiration for the formation of more groups, a revolving fund of Shs. 100,000 will be set up from which loans, in the form of materials, will be made to existing and prospective NUYO Producers' Groups in order to enable them to meet their basic capital requirements. Producers' Groups are envisaged in the following fields:—

Charcoal burning;	Other crafts;
Forestry planting and planks;	Agriculture;
Brick and block-making;	Animal husbandry;
Leather works;	Fishing and Bee-keeping;
Tailoring and weaving;	

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	492		492
1969/70	456		456
1970/71	780		780
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,728		1,728

* There are no strictly recurrent costs to be borne by the Government on this Scheme. The cost of pre-settlement training is covered under project "Mubuku Youth Centre".

The National Youth Training Centre: 11-13-13

The Centre is planned to provide comprehensive training facilities for youth and youth workers. It will provide NUYO members with the basic skills necessary for them to undertake various forms of projects in their own areas. Courses will be offered in youth leadership, youth work, teaching methods, vocational training, co-operative organization and management, sports and games, farming techniques, and handicraft skills. The Centre will also be a convenient venue for youth conferences, both national and international. It is recognized that the kind of training that is planned cannot conveniently be carried out at any of the existing training institutions. A site has already been acquired for the Centre and building plans have been drawn up. It is envisaged that NUYO will itself construct the building at the Centre.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	262	18	280
1969/70	136	240	376
1970/71	—	250	250
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	398	508	906

Mubuku Youth Centre: 11-13-14

This project was started during the First Five-Year Plan but, due to political disturbances in the area of the project, it was not completed within that Plan period. The Centre is designed to concentrate on providing outward bound courses, but it will also offer courses in youth leadership, carpentry, leather work, farming techniques and co-operation, until the National Youth Training Centre comes into operation. In addition to the Centre itself, a 10-mile access road will have to be constructed. The Centre is being constructed by the Youth on a voluntary basis.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	12	—	12
1967/68	10	26	36
1968/69	40	64	104
1969/70	—	64	64
1970/71	—	64	64
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	62	218	280

Handloom Weaving: 04-13-15

Although handloom weaving is not an indigenous art in Uganda, it can, with careful planning and support by Government, grow into an important source of additional income to the rural population. Not only would it add to their cash incomes but also it would enable them to meet their clothing needs more cheaply than at present.

In view of this the Government has, with foreign assistance, set up a pilot handloom weaving centre at Mukono. Twenty looms have been installed and a group of NUYO members and staff of the Ministry of Culture and Community Development is already undergoing training by foreign specialists at the Centre. Training is directed towards the production of the following fabrics: plain cloth, table mats and cloth, bedspreads, screen materials, towels, upholstery materials, printing materials, handkerchiefs, plain carpet, dusters, and a variety of other fabrics for local consumption and export.

Trainees at the Centre will also be taught to make table looms for subsequent use at Community Centres throughout the country. Plans for the ultimate expansion of handloom weaving industry will be determined after a thorough survey of market prospects has been carried out in the near future. At present, it is envisaged that handloom weaving will be introduced at about 100 Community Centres every year, 10 handlooms being provided at each Centre initially. In 1968/69, the existing Handloom Centre will be moved to a new site, as the present site is considered unsuitable.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent†	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	44	56	100
1968/69	50	118	168
1969/70	100	132	232
1970/71	100	132	232
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	294	438	732

* Includes the value of 20 looms provided free by the Indian Government.

† This relates only to recurrent expenditure at the central handloom workshop. Recurrent expenditure at Community Centres is covered elsewhere. It excludes the cost of the services of the Indian experts.

WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS AND HOUSING

The Mbarara-Ntungamo and Kabale-Ntungamo Roads: 08-14-01, 08-14-02

These two projects relate to the reconstruction of the Mbarara-Kabale main road to Class I Bitumen Standard. This road is the principal link between Kampala and the south-western parts of the country. It is also part of the most direct road connection with Rwanda. The reconstruction will result in a reduction in total mileage and will complete the bitumen link from Kampala to Kabale. It will provide a first-class route for the movement of imports and exports into and from Rwanda. It is also expected that the new road will be of particular benefit to the vegetable industry and other agricultural activity in Kigezi District.

The construction of the Mbarara-Ntungamo section (about 35 miles) of the road started during the First Five-Year Plan and was completed in 1966/67. Work on the Kabale-Ntungamo section started in 1967 and is expected to be completed in late 1969.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	3,346*	—	3,346*
1967/68	8,718	—	8,718
1968/69	14,000	—	14,000
1969/70	12,736	—	12,736
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	38,800	—	38,800

* Of which Shs. 400,000 was in respect of the Mbarara-Ntungamo section.

Fort Portal-Kasese-Katunguru Road: 08-14-03

This 71-mile road from Fort Portal to Katunguru (on the Kazinga Channel) is important in many respects. It is part of one of the two main approaches to the Queen Elizabeth National Park and the Mubuku Irrigation Scheme. It constitutes a section of the Kampala-Masaka-Mbarara-Katunguru-Fort Portal circuit which will assume increasing importance when the Mbarara-Katunguru Road is reconstructed. It is expected to be one of the major extraction routes for the Lake Katwe salts when these begin to be exploited on a large scale and it already serves the fishing industry in the Lakes George/Edward area. Twenty-two miles (Kasese-Katunguru) of this road were, at the beginning of the Plan period, in a very bad state of repair. Major resealing works were therefore undertaken and completed in mid-1968, leaving minor works, between Kasese and Fort Portal, to be completed in 1968/69.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	920	—	920
1967/68	4,285	—	4,285
1968/69	600	—	600
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	5,805	—	5,805

Mbarara-Katunguru Road and Fisheries Access Roads: 08-14-04

The Mbarara-Katunguru road is a main inter-district trunk road and one of the principal routes to the Congo. The road is also extensively used by tourists to and from the Queen Elizabeth National Park. This road is being reconstructed to Class I Bitumen Standards. About 69 miles are involved. Also included in this project is the construction of access roads to the fishing centres of Kamukungu, Kahendero and Kisenyi. These access roads add up to 7 miles, and they are to be constructed to Class III Gravel Standards. Work on this project started in mid-1968 and is expected to be completed in 1970/71.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	6,400	—	6,400
1969/70	20,000	—	20,000
1970/71	12,400	—	12,400
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	38,800*	—	38,800*

* Of which Shs. 600,000 relates to the Fisheries Access Roads.

Kabale-Gatuna Road: 08-14-05

A thirteen-mile bitumen road is to be constructed connecting Kabale and Gatuna, on the Rwanda border, with the specific objective of stimulating trade with that country. The completion of this project will result in a completely bituminized route running across Uganda, from the Rwanda border to the Kenya border. This, together with the expected reconstruction by the Rwanda Authorities of the Kigali-Gatuna Road, should lead to the bulk of Rwanda's external trade moving via Uganda, to the benefit of both countries. The survey and design of the road, which has been carried out, indicate a rather high unit cost, as the road will have to traverse difficult terrain.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	500	—	500
1970/71	8,000	—	8,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	8,500	—	8,500

Bukumi-Wanseko-Paraa Road: 08-14-06

The reconstruction of this road (44.5 miles) to Class 1 Gravel Standard was started during the First Five-Year Plan and completed in 1966/67. The road is of significant importance to the tourist industry.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	1,000	—	1,000
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,000	—	1,000

Toro Tea Roads (a): 08-14-07

This project comprises the reconstruction of a total of about 24 miles of feeder roads to Class III Gravel Standard. The two roads involved are the Hima-Kinyantale-Mirongo Road (15 miles) and the Kagorogoro-Hakibale Road (9 miles).

After its reconstruction, the Hima-Kinyantale-Mirongo Road will form a loop from the main Kampala-Fort Portal Road, starting from the Hima Estate and rejoining the main road eight miles further east at Mirongo. The circuit would be used mainly by lorries carrying green tea leaf from the estates in the area to the factory at Munobwa, one mile north of the Hima Estate. There is also a tea stump nursery and a training school at Kasunga.

The present Kagorogoro-Hakibale Road is impassable in wet weather. In order to serve the out-grower tea holdings being developed on either side, this road is to be reconstructed to all-weather standards. This would facilitate the collection of tea leaf from the growers and its transportation to factories at Munobwa and at Kidukuru.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	2,070	—	2,070
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,070	—	2,070

Toro Tea Roads (b): 08-14-08

An additional 45 miles of feeder roads will be reconstructed in Toro in order to fully meet the requirements of the tea development scheme in that district during the Second Five-Year Plan. These additional circuits will be reconstructed to Class III Gravel Standard.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	1,625	—	1,625
1970/71	3,000	—	3,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	4,625	—	4,625

Kigezi Tea Roads: 08-14-09

Sixty-three miles of road are to be constructed in Kigezi to standards suitable for the movement of vehicles in all but the wettest weather conditions. The project is specifically directed at facilitating the collection of green leaf tea from the smallholders in the district.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	1,500	—	1,500
1970/71	5,000	—	5,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	6,500	—	6,500

* About Shs. one million will be carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

Ankole Tea Roads: 08-14-10

This project involves the reconstruction of about seventy-six miles of feeder roads in Ankole. The roads will constitute circuits serving about 1,000 tea smallholders in the district.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	1,140	—	1,140
1970/71	4,000	—	4,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	5,140	—	5,140

Jinja-Iganga Road: 08-14-11

Provision is made for the resealing and partial reconstruction of the Jinja-Iganga Road. In all, about 24 miles are involved. This road, which carries a high density of heavy-duty traffic, is at present in a very bad state. Works are expected to commence during 1968/69.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development*</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	800	—	800
1969/70	3,000	—	3,000
1970/71	3,000	—	3,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	6,800	—	6,800

* Over Shs. 3.6 million will be carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

Iganga-Mbale Road: 08-14-12

This road will provide the most direct link between Iganga and Mbale. At 60 miles, it will be about 25 miles shorter than the present normal route via Tororo. After its construction to Class I Bitumen Standard, it is estimated that about 300 vehicles per day would move along the road in both directions. This would considerably relieve the Jinja-Tororo road, which would then be used mainly for Kenya-Uganda traffic. The present direct road link between Iganga and Mbale is a 2-mile crossing of the Terinyi Swamp by ferry. It is planned to replace this with an embankment and a bridge.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development*</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	10,000	—	10,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	10,000	—	10,000

* About Shs. 16 million will be carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

Busoga Access Roads: 08-14-13

A total of 25 miles of access roads have been constructed to Grade III Gravel Standard to serve the heavy agricultural production areas in the vicinity of Jinja. The roads in question are the Muguruka-Iziru Road (6 miles), the Muruka-Wansimba Road (5 miles), the Karugu-Budima Road (3 miles), and the Kalugu-Kabowa Road (11 miles). Construction began in late 1967 and was completed in 1968.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	931	—	931
1968/69	836	—	836
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,767	—	1,767

Mbale-Nkokonjeru Ridge Road: 08-14-14

This is a 14-mile road to be constructed to benefit farmers up the Ridge in bringing their produce to the market in Mbale. The new road should also permit an increasing number of tourists to visit the Ridge, which is over 2,500 feet above Mbale.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	1,200	—	1,200
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,200	—	1,200

* About Shs. 4.3 million will be carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

Soroti-Lira-Kamdini Road: 08-14-15

It is planned to reconstruct this road (107 miles) to Class I Bitumen Standard. This would provide a first-class connection from the Eastern Trunk Route at Soroti to the north-south axis and the Karuma Bridge-Pakwach-Arua Road. The project is of particular importance to Lira Township as it will provide the most convenient road link between Lira and Kampala.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	—	—	—
1969/70	...	—	—	—
1970/71	...	12,000	—	12,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		12,000	—	12,000

* About Shs. 34 million will be carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

Maiyuge-Akokoro Road: 08-14-16

The reconstruction of this road (23 miles long) to Class III Gravel Standard is intended to assist the development of fishing and cattle ranching in the Maruzi Peninsula. A ferry will be provided at Maiyuge to permit access to the main Soroti-Kampala Road.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67		—	—	—
1967/68		—	—	—
1968/69		—	—	—
1969/70		1,000	—	1,000
1970/71		1,260	—	1,260
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		2,260	—	2,260

Aromo-Alito Road: 08-14-17

This road is 13 miles long and serves agricultural (cotton and tobacco) activity in the surrounding area. It is to be reconstructed to Class III Gravel Standard, and the designs for this are ready.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	1,000	—	1,000
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,000	—	1,000

Gulu-Kafu and Kafu-Wobulenzi Roads: 08-14-18, 08-14-19

The two roads together constitute the main north-south axis linking Gulu, administrative and commercial centre of the Northern Region, with the northern parts of the country. The reconstruction of the two sections will result in a first-class bitumen road link between Kampala and Gulu, as the Kampala-Wobulenzi section is already bituminized. The road is also important for the trade and forms the major portion of the road link between Kampala and the Sudan. Work on the Gulu-Kafu section has already started and is expected to be completed in late 1969. The reconstruction of the Kafu-Wobulenzi section is to start in 1969. The estimates relating to this latter road include an allocation of Shs. 2.4 million for the construction of a bridge across the Kafu

Gulu-Kafu Road: 08-14-18

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	1,100	—	1,100
1968/69	14,650	—	14,650
1969/70	21,850	—	21,850
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	37,600	—	37,600

Kafu-Wobulenzi Road: 08-14-19

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	17,000	—	17,000
1970/71	22,000	—	22,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	39,000	—	39,000

Masaka-Kyotera-Mutukula Road: 08-14-20

This road constitutes the most important road link with Tanzania and traverses very rich agricultural areas in the Masaka District. It is proposed to reconstruct the 29 miles from Masaka to Kyotera, which carry a very heavy traffic, to Class I Bitumen Standard during the Second Five-Year Plan. On the remainder of the road (*i.e.* from Kyotera to Mutukula, on the Tanzania border) traffic densities call for only minor improvements and re-gravelling in order to serve better the Sango Bay Sugar Estate and the timber industry in the Malabigambo Forest. The bituminization of this latter section will most probably be undertaken during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	1,000	—	1,000
1970/71	12,000	—	12,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	13,000	—	13,000

* About Shs. 15.3 million will be carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

Mityana-Kalangalo Road and Loop Road: 08-14-21

These roads are 29 miles long and run north-west from Mityana Railway Station via Bulera to Kalangalo. At present, with a daily traffic of about 150 vehicles, the roads are below Class III standard, with extremely bad formations and surfaces. It is therefore planned to up-grade the roads to Class II Gravel Standard. The roads serve tea and robusta coffee-growing areas much larger than the 140 square miles of the Musale sub-county, through which they run initially.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	1,672	—	1,672
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,672	—	1,672

Kayunga-Busana-Nabuganyi-Road: 08-14-22

Twelve miles of Grade I gravel road will be built between Kayunga and the River Nile, via Busana. The road serves settled areas around Kayunga and its reconstruction will promote further agricultural activity in the region. A ferry is proposed between Nabuganyi and Mbulamuti.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	1,440	—	1,440
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,440	—	1,440

Kayunga-Bale Road: 08-14-23

This road, 28 miles long, is also important for produce extraction from areas in Bugerere. It is to be reconstructed to Class I Gravel Standard.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	3,600	—	3,600
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,600	—	3,600

Busana-Nazigo Road: 08-14-24

The Busana-Nazigo Road will connect the Kayunga-Busana-Nabuganyi Road and the Bukuloto-Kangulumira-Jinja Road. In view of the agricultural potential of the area, it is proposed to construct the road to proper feeder road Class III Gravel Standard. Eight miles are to be constructed.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	620	—	620
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	620	—	620

Galiraya Access Roads: 08-14-25

This system of access roads, totalling about eight miles, lies north of Bale, close to Lake Kyoga. The proposed improvements include reconstruction to Class III Gravel Standard, and the construction of a causeway from Galiraya to Ntimba Island.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	430	—	430
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	430	—	430

Bukoloto-Jinja Road: 08-14-26

This road, via Kangulumira, carries about 240 vehicles per day at the two ends and 130 vehicles per day on the middle section. A particular feature of the road relates to its southern section, where a choice exists between improving the existing track and making an entirely new short-cut link with Jinja. A decision has yet to be made on these alternatives. In all, about 28 miles are to be reconstructed, and the need for a bitumen surface throughout will be assessed in relation to traffic flows.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	500	—	500
1970/71	8,500	—	8,500
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	9,000	—	9,000

Sezibwa Swamp Crossing: 08-14-27

The main Kalagi-Kayunga Road, which carries a daily traffic of about 600 vehicles, goes over the Sezibwa Swamp at a one-mile wide crossing. The present causeway is narrow and its gravel surface is very uneven due to settling. It is planned to reconstruct the crossing to full Class I width with a light bitumen surface that can be replaced when settlement of the improved embankment has stabilized.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
*1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	1,000	—	1,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,000	—	1,000

* About Shs. 1 million will be carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

Gayaza-Kalagi Road: 08-14-28

This section of the Kampala-Gayaza-Kayunga Road is about 11 miles long and carries a traffic of 180-240 vehicles per day. During the Second Five-Year Plan, works are to be undertaken with a view to providing a bitumen surface on the road so that the entire stretch between Kampala and Kayunga is bituminized. Kalagi is the junction of two bitumen roads—one running southwards to Mukono and the other running eastwards to Kayunga.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	1,000	—	1,000
1970/71	2,950	—	2,950
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,950	—	3,950

The Entebbe-Kampala Road: 08-14-29

The present Entebbe-Kampala Road is already congested. Its design is inadequate for the current flow of traffic, and it certainly will not cope with the growth in traffic anticipated as a result of the increasing activity at Entebbe Airport, especially as facilities at the Airport are now being expanded considerably. It is therefore planned to construct a new modern highway between Kampala and Entebbe as a phase of the overall Entebbe Airport development programme. Preliminary plans are for a dual carriageway road, but the final details will emerge from the feasibility study and engineering design which are to be carried out during the last two years of the Plan. Some limited construction work on the road is expected to be undertaken towards the very end of the Plan period.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	1,000	—	1,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,000	—	1,000

* Total construction work is estimated to cost about Shs. 30 million.

Apolo Avenue, Kampala: 08-14-30

A one-mile dual carriageway of the highest standards has been constructed to replace most of the old Shimoni Road. The road traverses the administrative sector of the City and provides the most direct access to the major hotels from the east. This road, completed in mid-1968, provides considerable relief to Jinja Road and thus enables quicker movement along the City's main commercial artery. Works on the Apolo Avenue also entailed the construction of a subway for use by pedestrians in the administrative area.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	1,093	—	1,093
1967/68	6,133	—	6,133
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	7,226	—	7,226

Tank Hill and Quarry Road, Kampala: 08-14-31

This road serves a considerable urban residential area with a population of about 3,000. It also serves three large commercial quarries and the high-level reservoir of the Kampala and District Water Board. There is thus a large volume of private and commercial traffic moving along the 2-mile road. The present state of the road is described as dangerous and it is continually deteriorating due to erosion. Construction work on the new road has begun.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	894	—	894
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	20	20
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	894	20	914

Pakwach Road/Rail Bridge: 08-14-32

In order to develop further the economy of Uganda's north-western districts and to provide permanent transport links between them and the rest of the country, a road/rail bridge is being constructed across the Albert Nile at Pakwach. The cost of the bridge is to be shared equally between the Government and the East African Railways Corporation.

The bridge will bring an end to the existing ferry service and will thus considerably speed up traffic to and from the West Nile District. Whereas the present ferry service operates from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., the new bridge will provide a 24-hour service. It is also expected that the bridge will constitute a significant factor in improving communication links with the Congo.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	9,000	—	9,000
1968/69	9,000	—	9,000
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	18,000	—	18,000

Country-wide Bridge Programme: 08-14-33

The Government is soon to start on a comprehensive programme to provide for the major part of the country's present and future bridge requirements. In all, about 60 permanent bridges will be built in all parts of the country. The engineering design work for the programme is to be undertaken during the Second Five-Year Plan. Consideration will be given to the suitability or otherwise of existing road alignments, and where realignment is planned or is deemed desirable in the near future, the bridge position will be designed to coincide accordingly. The execution of the programme is expected to result in a significant reduction in transport bottlenecks and costs. It will generate a much bigger flow of commodities and passengers within and between districts.

Most of this programme will be carried out in the Third Plan period. A start, however, will be made within the current Plan period. In particular, provision is made for reconstructing certain bridges whose present condition is already dangerous. Within this latter category is the Okollo Bridge, whose reconstruction is to be undertaken in 1969/70.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	750	—	750
1970/71	1,000	—	1,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,750	—	1,750

* The total cost of the programme is estimated at about Shs. 50 million.

New Main Runway—Entebbe Airport: 08-14-34

In conformity with the intention to develop Entebbe Airport into an airport capable of handling the international air traffic of the future, it is planned to construct a new runway at the Airport. The runway will measure 12,000-ft. by 200-ft. Plans also include the construction of the necessary taxiways, apron and access roads, and the provision of up-rated navigational aids suited to the aircraft types of the future. Work on the project is expected to commence early in 1969, and the runway should be in operation by the beginning of 1971.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	14,057	—	14,057
1969/70	36,556	—	36,556
1970/71	26,623	—	26,623
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	77,236	—	77,236

New Terminal—Entebbe Airport: 08-14-35

A new terminal building is to be built at a convenient site in relation to the proposed new main runway. The terminal will be of such a design and size as to meet the requirements for handling greatly increased numbers of passengers which are expected with the arrival of larger aircraft. The new terminal will also include more adequate facilities for cargo handling. It is planned to have the terminal ready for occupation early in the Third Five-Year Plan.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	10,000	—	10,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	10,000	—	10,000

* About Shs. 50 million will be carried forward to the Third Plan period.

Miscellaneous Improvements at Entebbe Airport: 08-14-36

Due to the greatly increased volume of air traffic in the recent past, many of the facilities at Entebbe Airport soon ceased to be adequate. It was therefore decided to carry out an extensive improvement scheme designed to enable the Airport to cope with traffic before the coming into operation of the new main runway and terminal building.

The improvements, which have now been almost completed, consisted of alterations to the main terminal building and the construction of the runway turning loop, new fire station, hangars, main apron, and night-stop apron. The resealing of the short runway had already been undertaken during the First Five-Year Plan.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	2,878	—	2,878
1967/68	2,337	—	2,337
1968/69	1,091	—	1,091
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	6,306	—	6,306

Reconstruction of Jinja Airfield: 08-14-37

The present airfield at Jinja is inadequate in length and strength for the use of Friendship aircraft. In any case it needs to be asphalt-surfaced. It is proposed to extend the runway to a length of 6,000-ft., as compared with the present 4,400-ft. The total cost of the works is estimated at about Shs. 7 million, but most of it will fall within the Third Plan.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69			
1969/70			
1970/71	500		500
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	500	—	500

* About Shs. 6.5 million will be carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

Housing Advisory and Demonstration Service: 15-14-38

It is planned to set up an Advisory and Demonstration Service whose primary task will be to promote the building of improved type traditional houses. In each region of the country there will be a Housing Inspector assisted by a cadre of practical building men. This staff will give advice on house design, layout, construction and repair. Improved type house plans will be sold at nominal prices; self-help building courses will be organized; and model houses in traditional materials will be built for demonstration purposes. For those intending to settle in urban areas, serviced building plots will also be made available.

Each regional Housing Inspector will carry a stock of building materials, which he would sell to the general public at cost price whenever it is felt necessary to counter any unwarranted increase in the market price of these materials.

Provision is also made for a vigorous publicity campaign to propagate Government's housing policy and not only to increase the general population's desire for better housing but also to demonstrate simple ways of satisfying it.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development*	Recurrent†	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	380	80	460
1969/70	260	80	340
1970/71	260	80	340
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	900	240	1,140

* Includes the cost of stocks to be held by Housing Inspectors.

† Gross of revenue from the sale of building materials.

Research into Building Problems: 16-14-39

The Ministry of Works, Communications and Housing will embark on an intensive research programme, with emphasis on the following fields:—

- (i) the cost of building materials;
- (ii) the economic aspects of physical planning (in conjunction with the U.N. Regional Planning Mission);
- (iii) the geographical distribution of building activity and regional disparity in building costs; and
- (iv) methods of increasing building labour efficiency.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	200	—	200
1969/70	400	—	400
1970/71	400	—	400
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,000	—	1,000

Urban Housing Units: 16-14-40

The Government is to embark on a programme of urban housing units. The objective of the programme is to provide large-scale housing for a wide cross-section of the urban population of the country. When fully developed, each Unit will consist of:—

- (a) low-income core-housing and flats;
- (b) owner-occupied houses of various grades;
- (c) demonstration houses;
- (d) social amenities, such as schools and community centres; and
- (e) a shopping centre and market.

Each unit will be provided with a full range of services, such as electricity, water supply, sewage works and storm-water drainage, in addition to other infrastructure such as roads and street lighting.

Two large units will be set up at Ntinda (Kampala) and Mpumudde (Jinja). Smaller units will be established at a number of minor towns. The detailed layout of the Ntinda Unit is already prepared, while that for Mpumudde awaits the completion of the physical planning of the Jinja area.

The full development of the Housing Units will be preceded by pilot projects, whose aim will be to enable the study of building rationalization and construction methods with a view to reducing costs. Experience gained from the pilot projects will also provide guidelines for future housing policy and building codes. Although within the Plan period only these pilot projects will be undertaken, they will be of such size as to have a significant impact on the housing situation in urban areas.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	880	—	880
1969/70	3,600	—	3,600
1970/71	3,520	40	3,560
TOTAL 1966/67 1970/71	8,000	40	8,040

Rural Pilot Housing Scheme: 16-14-41

It is planned that in each district a site, preferably near or on a group farm, will be selected for development as a model village. Individuals will be given technical assistance by the regional housing staff in building model houses in traditional materials on the selected site. In addition, demonstration houses will be built by the Government for eventual sale to the local people.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	—	—	—
1969/70	...	480	—	480
1970/71	...	1,520	—	1,520
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		2,000	—	2,000

* The Government is not expected to incur any recurrent expenditure on this project additional to that in respect of the Housing Advisory and Inspectorate Service.

Staff Housing Units at Kampala, Entebbe and Moroto: 16-14-42

Work on these units started during the First Five-Year Plan but it was not completed until the first year of the current Plan period. Small amounts of expenditure have also been incurred on the electrification of staff houses.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000	
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	620	—	620
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	—	—	—
1969/70	...	—	—	—
1970/71	...	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		620	—	620

Institutional Staff Houses in Remote Areas: 16-14-43

During the Plan period it will continue to be necessary to build a limited number of Government houses for institutional use and in areas where it would be unreasonable to expect Civil Servants to own their houses. This project does not cover the housing plans of the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Defence, Education and Health, which are treated under the respective sectors.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	2,000	—	2,000
1969/70	2,000	40	2,040
1970/71	—	100	100
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	4,000	140	4,140

Miscellaneous Government Building Works: 14-14-44

Every year some costly structural modifications and major repairs have to be carried out on Government buildings in various parts of the country. In addition, furniture and other household items (such as cookers, water heaters and refrigerators) have to be provided for houses built. Provision is also made for miscellaneous building works not covered under any of the other projects.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	500	—	500
1967/68	2,140	—	2,140
1968/69	2,440	—	2,440
1969/70	2,200	—	2,200
1970/71	2,200	—	2,200
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	9,480	—	9,480

INFORMATION, BROADCASTING AND TOURISM

District Information Centres: 13-15-01

It is proposed to improve country-wide news coverage by stationing information staff at centres throughout the country. One such centre is planned for each district. Each centre will incorporate offices and facilities for the display of publications, posters, etc. Moreover, every centre will be provided with tele-printing equipment so that there will result a radio teleprinter network linking Kampala with the up-country centres. The possibility of merging this project with project 13-15-03 is being considered. Such a merger would lead to an estimated saving of over Shs. 2.5 million in the development expenditure on the two projects.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,240	270	1,510
1969/70	1,560	810	2,370
1970/71	—	1,080	1,080
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,800	2,160	4,960

Medium-wave Broadcasting System: 13-15-02

At present, two-thirds of Uganda is outside the reliable reception area of the Sound Broadcasting Service and vast areas are without a service during the evening and early morning periods. In addition, the problem of providing for vernacular programme requirements in all parts of the country has yet to be solved satisfactorily. It is therefore planned to expand the existing medium-wave system in order to provide a thoroughly reliable day and night Sound Broadcasting Service, receivable on simple inexpensive sets, over the whole of Uganda. In addition, a start will be made to identify particular transmitters with particular vernaculars, so that all vernacular programmes will not need to be transmitted to all parts of the country, as is the case at present. The scheme for expansion is designed in three stages.

During the *first stage*, four 100-kiloWatt medium-wave transmitters will be installed, one in each region. For part of the day, these transmitters will form a national network, transmitting programmes of a national interest. For the remainder of the day, however, each transmitter will carry programmes in the vernaculars identified with the region in which it is situated. Much valuable programme time will be saved this way. During certain times of the day, these transmitters would be heard well outside the borders of Uganda, which will bring not only additional prestige to the country but also enhanced advertising revenue to Radio Uganda. Each of the transmitters will be provided with a studio and the equipment necessary for recording and transmitting local programmes.

During the *second stage*, an identification will be made of all areas (not expected to exceed four) which, for topographical or other scientific reasons, may still be outside the reliable daytime service range of the four regional medium-wave transmitters. In all such areas, low-power booster transmitters will be provided.

The *third stage* of the expansion scheme will concern the provision of the much needed improvement in the reception of the "Blue" programme network. This will be achieved by the utilization of the 20 kW and 10 kW medium-wave channels, awarded to Uganda at the African LF/MF Conference held in Geneva in 1966. During this stage, consideration will also be given to the possibility of using the VHF-FM technique in order to improve reception in certain areas (*e.g.* Karamoja) where this may be suitable.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	3,000	—	3,000
1968/69	8,000	640	8,640
1969/70	400	1,260	1,660
1970/71	5,500	1,760	7,260
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	16,900	3,660	20,560

Links to the Medium-wave Transmitters: 13-15-03

Links will be installed in order to feed the medium-wave transmitters with programmes originating at the studio centre. Two circuits will be provided at all times to each of the transmitting stations, thus making it possible to transmit several vernacular programmes simultaneously. In order to effect this, VHF-FM transmitters/receivers, translators, aerials and other accessory equipment will be installed. In addition two-way control circuits will be set up between Kampala and each of the four 100 kW transmitting stations. The possibility of merging this project with project 13-15-01 is being considered. Such a merger would lead to an estimated saving of over Shs. 2.5 million in the development expenditure on the two projects.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,600	—	1,600
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,600	—	1,600

Outside Broadcasting Links: 13-15-04

Because of the shortage or, in some cases, the non-existence of telephone circuits between Kampala and up-country centres, it is often impossible to broadcast alive important events taking place up-country. Even where telephone circuits exist, they are often too unreliable or otherwise unsuitable for broadcasting purposes.

It is planned to remedy this situation by setting up a system of radio links between Kampala and a number of up-country towns. VHF equipment will be used for near-distant centres and SSB equipment for the more remote places.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	60	—	60
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	60	—	60

External Broadcasting Service: 13-15-05

The Government plans to augment Radio Uganda's scope by the establishment of an external broadcasting service. The service will be primarily directed to the Continents of Africa and Europe (including the United Kingdom), but since North America lies approximately on the same Great Circle bearing from Kampala as does Northern Europe, the service may also be extended to cover North America. In all, about twenty countries will be served.

In order to be able to broadcast a clear and reliable signal in each of the reception zones envisaged, it will be necessary to install an elaborate and costly system of transmitters, aerials, and switching arrangements. A suitable site of about 300 acres will be provided for all these installations. In addition, studio accommodation and other facilities at Nakasero will be expanded in order to cater for the needs of the External Broadcasting Service.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	740	360	1,100
1969/70	7,040	920	7,960
1970/71	2,280	920	3,200
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	10,060	2,200	12,260

New Radio Studio: 13-15-06

The studios at present available to Radio Uganda were designed for news reading, talks, discussions, and continuity announcements. In size, the studios fall far short of what is needed for orchestras, large bands, choirs, and the more ambitious type of dramatic production. One consequence of this has been a certain lack of balance in Radio Uganda's programmes. It is therefore planned to erect and equip a new large studio to accommodate the type of programme for which existing radio facilities are inadequate.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	Shs. '000		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	240	2	242
1969/70	200	7	207
1970/71	—	9	9
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	440	18	458

Press Reception and Monitoring Centre: 08-15-07

An essential feature of any national broadcasting service is a centre equipped with high grade receivers and specially designed aerials to perform the following functions:—

- (a) the reliable reception of news bulletins transmitted by the various press agencies, *e.g.* Reuters;
- (b) the reliable reception of other broadcasting stations, either for relaying or for information digest purposes; and
- (c) the checking of the performance of remotely located transmitters operated by the National Broadcasting Service.

The existing reception and monitoring centre of Radio Uganda cannot perform all these functions satisfactorily due to the unsuitability of the aerials used. The present site of the centre, at Nakasero, is too restricted to permit the installation of the proper type of aerials. It is therefore intended to acquire a new and larger site, within easy distance of Kampala, at which suitable aerials and other equipment will be installed to ensure a reliable reception and monitoring service.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000		
Year			Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	...	120	—	120
1969/70	...	...	—	—	—
1970/71	...	...	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71			120	—	120

Radio Sets for Community Listening: 12-15-08

In order to bring the benefits of radio to as large a section of the population as possible, it is planned to provide radio receivers, modified for group listening, at every community centre in the country. A start on this scheme was made in 1964, and 10 radio sets have already been provided in Karamoja. It is now planned to increase the number of sets in Karamoja to 35. In addition, 600 receivers will be installed at community centres in other parts of the country. In view of the special needs of Karamoja, this project is currently being revised in so far as it applies to that district. The revision is likely to involve the provision of a radio studio in Karamoja. The estimates below, however, do not take this revision into account.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	180	—	180
1968/69	240	20	260
1969/70	240	40	280
1970/71	320	60	380
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	980	120	1,100

Television Network: 13-15-09

A number of large centres of population in the country are still outside the range of the existing television network. It is the Government's intention to extend the Television Service to all areas where electric power is available. Concurrently it will be necessary to ensure that reception in the existing service areas is of the highest possible standards. Only the best reception and re-transmission at existing transmitting stations will enable the extension of the service signal to additional centres.

The proposed development of the network envisages, first, an *Inner Ring* of television stations linked by micro-wave, each station maintaining nearly 100 per cent of the signal radiated from Kampala. This Inner Ring, whose precise technical details are yet to be determined, will consist of three chains:—

(i) *North/North East*.—Kampala-Nakasongola-Lira-Soroti.

Lira-Gulu-Arua.

Soroti-Moroto.

(Soroti and Mbale will be linked by off-air relay).

(ii) *West*.—Kampala-Nakasongola-Hoima/Masindi-Fort Portal.

(iii) *South West*.—Kampala-Masaka-Mbarara-Kabale.

Reverse micro-wave chains, Soroti-Lira-Kampala and Mbarara-Masaka-Kampala, would make possible programme origination up-country. After quality within the Inner Ring has been secured, the signal will then be carried to an *Outer Ring* of transmitters serving the more distant population centres. Initially, the Outer Ring will be fed by off-air reception but later it will be consolidated by micro-wave links.

In order to set up the Inner Ring, in addition to installing the micro-wave links, additional high-power and low-power transmitters will be provided. In certain areas of the country, low-power translators will be installed.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	—	—	—
1967/68	...	—	—	—
1968/69	...	—	—	—
1969/70	...	6,600	2,000	8,600
1970/71	...	7,800	2,000	9,800
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		14,400	4,000	18,400

Television Programming Facilities: 13-15-10

The expansion of the television service does not only involve the relay of the signal further and further up-country. It also necessitates the provision of improved facilities at the programme-making source so that the optimum range and quality of programmes can be achieved. It is therefore planned to carry out improvements at the Nakasero Television Centre aimed at all aspects of UTV's work, namely, general, local and imported output, schools/colleges educational programmes and adult education programmes, and in order to permit outside broadcasting. This last will provide the opportunity for a major breakthrough in local programming.

The planned improvement in programming facilities involves the replacement of the existing video-tape recording machine, the acquisition of a fully-equipped mobile outside broadcasting unit, and a wide range of technical equipment.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	2,400	—	2,400
1969/70	400	1,000	1,400
1970/71	—	1,000	1,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,800	2,000	4,800

Television Sets for Community Viewing: 12-15-11

Government's long-term plan is to provide public television sets at all community centres where electricity is available. Ultimately, as many as 600 television sets will be provided under this programme. At the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan, there were 124 public television sets. During the Second Five-Year Plan, 150 more sets will be provided.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	100	—	100
1969/70	100	—	100
1970/71	100	—	100
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	300	—	300

* Negligible.

Establishment of the Uganda Tourist Board: 09-15-12

As laid out in Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1968, a major aspect of the Government policy for the promotion of tourism is the establishment of the Tourist Board.

Broadly, the functions of the Board will be—

- (i) to promote Uganda's tourist industry in this country and abroad;
- (ii) to own and manage, either on its own or in partnership with parastatal or private organizations, projects and investments in the tourism sector; and
- (iii) to collect and interpret statistics and other information related to tourism in Uganda.

It is envisaged that Uganda Hotels Ltd., and Uganda Wildlife Development Ltd., and their subsidiaries, and the Uganda National Parks, will be closely associated with the Board, in order that vital co-ordination of the various activities connected with tourism is ensured. The Government is currently examining possible forms which such association might take.

As outlined in the Tourist Board Act, the Board will be autonomous in its day-to-day operations, but will be guided in matters of policy by the Minister responsible for tourism. The Government will provide the initial capital for the Board's operations, in return for which it will acquire shares in the Board.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			6,000
1968/69	6,000		2,000
1969/70	2,000		
1970/71			
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	8,000		8,000

* Government's contribution to the initial capital of the Board

Development Projects of Uganda National Parks: 09-15-13, 09-15-14, 09-15-15, 14-15-16

During the first two years of the Plan period, the Uganda National Parks purchased new road-making machinery, up-graded roads and tracks in the Parks, purchased additional launches, rebuilt the Sambiya Bridge in the Murchison Falls Park, provided staff housing in the Queen Elizabeth and Kidepo Valley Parks, and carried out minor other works.

During the rest of the Plan period, there are to be several further improvements. Firstly, roads, tracks and airstrips in the Parks are to be further improved. Secondly, there is provision for further vehicles for hire. These will be used mainly by those tourists who enter the Parks by air, of whom, it is expected, there will be increasing numbers. Thirdly, there is to be an increase in launch capacity in the Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls National Parks. This is regarded as particularly urgent, as launch trips on the Nile are a major attraction for tourists in Uganda. Next, in the Murchison Falls National Park, a road is to be built on the bank of the Nile, connecting the lodges at Paraa and Chobe. This development will reduce the road distance between the two lodges by about 30 miles, and should encourage more visitors staying at Chobe to travel to Paraa in order to make the launch trip to the Murchison Falls.

Additionally, there is provision for the improvement of the water supply at Paraa and Mweya; the building of more staff housing, the setting up of mobile radio links between ranger patrols in the Parks to combat poaching, and the extension of the Kampala Headquarters of Uganda National Parks.

In accordance with the Government policy to concentrate the development effort on the "triangle" of tourist attractions, the emphasis on the National Parks' programme is on the Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls National Parks. There are, however, going to be some developments in the Kidepo Valley National Park, though these will be much less elaborate than in the other two Parks. Most important of these developments is the expansion of the Park's lodge at Apoka from 20 to 40 beds. The lodge will also be provided with catering facilities. Further development of the Kidepo Park is envisaged in the longer term.

(continued)

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS OF UGANDA NATIONAL PARKS

Estimated Capital Expenditure

Shs. '000

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
09-15-13	DEVELOPMENT:						
09-15-14	Murchison Falls Park	700	500	2,820	920	—	4,940
09-15-15	Queen Elizabeth Park	180	500	1,330	700	530	3,240
09-15-16	Kidepo Valley Park*	320	440	580	—	—	1,340
14-15-16	National Parks Headquarters	—	—	240	240	—	480
	TOTAL	1,200	1,440	4,970	1,860	530	10,000
	RECURRENT	—	—	5,600	9,800	12,400	27,800
	TOTAL	1,200	1,440	10,570	11,660	12,930	37,800

* Of which Shs. 180,000 in 1967/68 and Shs. 400,000 in 1968/69 is for the Apoka Lodge.

LABOUR

Trade Testing Centre and Occupational Health and Hygiene Section: 15-16-01

Trade testing is to be at all effective, it must involve the use of equipment is at least as modern as that used in industry. This is not at all the situation in the present Trade Testing Centre in Kampala, and it is therefore planned to carry out a sizeable programme of re-equipping the Centre so as to bring it to the standard relevant to modern industrial practices. New premises will also be provided for the Centre, as the existing ones are grossly inadequate and would be totally unsuitable for housing the new equipment to be acquired. The proposed premises will comprise workshops and offices not only for the Centre but also for the Supervisory Training Section, the Factories Inspectorate, the expanded Occupational Health and Hygiene Section. New equipment will also be provided for the Occupational Health and Hygiene Section.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<i>Shs. '000</i>			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent*</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,060	20	1,080
1969/70	1,840	30	1,870
1970/71	620	44	664
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,520	94	3,614

* Relates only to the Trade Testing Centre.

Vocational Training: 11-16-02, 11-16-03

It is now accepted that Uganda's greatest needs in the field of vocational training are—

- (a) the establishment of vocational training institutions; and
- (b) the co-ordination and rationalization of vocational training.

With these objectives in view, two related projects are planned during the Second Five-Year Plan.

In the first place, it is planned to establish a Vocational Training Institute at Nakawa. The Institute will offer six-month sandwich courses for the up-grading of artisans who already have passed the Grade II Trade Test and are, at the time of enrolment, working in industry. Courses will be offered in machinery, sheet metal working, welding and flame cutting, machinery fitting, electrical fitting, and motor vehicle mechanics. A total of 100 trainees will be enrolled at any one time, and the output from the Institute is projected at around 200 per annum.

The second project in the area of vocational training will involve the establishment of—

- (a) Directorate of Vocational Training, dealing with foremen, in-plant and instructor training;
- (b) a fully-fledged national apprenticeship scheme; and
- (c) a Vocational Training Centre adjacent to (and later to be integrated with) the proposed Vocational Training Institute at Nakawa.

Vocational Training—Project I: 11-16-02

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	4,600	100	4,700
1969/70		200	200
1970/71		200	200
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	4,600	500	5,100

* Excluding the services of instructors, which are provided free of charge

Vocational Training—Project II: 11-16-03

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69			
1969/70	3,292	718	4,010
1970/71	1,486	1,538	3,024
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	4,778	2,256	7,034

* About Shs. 100,000 will be carried forward to the Third Plan period

The Social Security Fund: 14-16-04

The Social Security Fund, which is a compulsory saving scheme sponsored by the Government, was officially inaugurated in January 1968, although preliminary work on setting it up had started as early as 1966. The scheme, at present, only aims at providing for old age, invalidity and survivorship benefits. In the long run, however, it is also hoped to provide for other contingencies such as injuries, maternity and sickness benefits. In a gradual manner to start with, the scheme will cover the following employers and their workers: Government, the East African Community and its institutions, Educational Institutions, Local Authorities and private employers with more than ten employees; eventually it will be extended to cover all employees. The scheme does not cover employees younger than 16 or older than 65 years of age, persons employed solely outside Uganda, and certain classes of non-resident workers. It also excludes permanent and pensionable public employees. It is expected that by mid-1969 about 200,000 workers (or 60 to 65 per cent of total paid employment) will be covered under the scheme.

After 1968, the present office accommodation for the Fund will become totally inadequate and provision is therefore made for the building, out of the Fund's own resources, of new headquarters for the Fund during 1969/70 and 1970/71. Other capital expenditure relates to the purchase of furniture and office machines and equipment.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE*

			<i>Shs. '000</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67		302	302
1967/68	180	1,110	1,290
1968/69	22	1,114	1,136
1969/70	1,210	1,610	2,820
1970/71	540	2,130	2,670
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,952	6,266	8,218

* After 1967/68, the Government will be fully reimbursed, from the proceeds of the Fund, for all expenses it will incur on the scheme.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Police Housing: 16-17-01 to 16-17-08

The Uganda Police Force is small in proportion to the country's population. At the same time, the volume and sophistication of crime have been increasing during the last few years. If this increase is to be stemmed effectively, it will be necessary to expand the Police Force. One of the main problems in expanding a police force is the provision of adequate and suitable housing for all ranks of the Force. For operational and personal security reasons, police and their families must be housed by the Force. During the Second Five-Year Plan, several projects have been, and will be, undertaken in order to ensure that the growing Police Force is suitably housed.

(a) Police Houses in Semi-Permanent Materials: 16-17-01

The houses built under this programme are simple units—some in mud and wattle, and others in corrugated iron sheets. In all, about 950 units have been built, and the programme was completed early in 1968.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	3,080	39	3,119
1967/68	1,000	90	1,090
1968/69	500	108	608
1969/70		115	115
1970/71		115	115
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	4,580	467	5,047

(b) Other Housing for Lower Police Ranks: 16-17-02

Some of the existing houses for these ranks are of unsuitably low standard and urgently need improvement. 200 houses in such areas as Gulu, Arua, Masaka, Nsambya, etc., provide one-room accommodation only. It is planned to convert them into two-room units. This will necessitate the provision in those areas of 100 new-type houses for existing capacity to be maintained. In addition, about 500 new houses will be built in order to cater for the planned expansion in these ranks, outside the Special Force.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	100	1	101
1967/68		3	3
1968/69	8,100	104	8,204
1969/70	8,100	306	8,406
1970/71	8,100	509	8,609
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	24,400	923	25,323

(c) *Police Accommodation—Karamoja: 16-17-03*

Twenty uniports have already been erected to house members of the Tracker Force in Karamoja. An additional twenty-four uniports will be provided for the accommodation of the remainder of this Force, whose services are invaluable in the prevailing security situation in Karamoja.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	120	—	120
1967/68	12	—	12
1968/69	140	—	140
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	272	—	272

(d) *Quarters for Inspectors: 16-17-04*

At present there is an acute shortage of houses for Police Inspectors, many of whom have to live in quarters built for lower ranks. This is unsatisfactory both for morale and for discipline. It is therefore planned to build special quarters for the Inspectorate in the different areas of the country.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	6,300	79	6,379
1969/70	12,600	315	12,915
1970/71	5,600	533	6,133
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	24,500	927	25,427

(e) *Gazetted Officers' Quarters in Remote Areas: 16-17-05*

Houses for Gazetted Officers will be built in some of the remote areas, where housing is not available. In all, ten houses will be built at Kasese, apchorwa, Moyo, Sunga and Kayunga.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	900	11	911
1969/70	—	23	23
1970/71	—	23	23
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	900	57	957

(continued)

(f) Improvements to Nsambya and Kabale Barracks: 16-17-06

Some urgently needed improvements are being carried out at the Nsambya Police Barracks. Internal roads are being bituminized and the drainage system is being reconstructed completely to comply with Public Health Regulations in this densely populated area. Improvements are also being done on the water supply system and the fencing around the barracks.

At the Kabale Barracks, major drainage improvements will be carried out and water-borne sanitation will be installed to conform to Public Health Regulations.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	100	—	100
1968/69	340	—	340
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	440	—	440

(g) Housing for Entebbe Airport Security Staff: 16-17-07

The responsibility for security at Entebbe Airport was transferred, in 1966/67, to the Police. It has now been decided to construct twenty houses for N.C.O.s and other ranks and to provide one building to house stores, recreation room and canteen. Care will be taken to ensure that this scheme conforms to the overall Entebbe Airport Improvement Programme.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	600	8	608
1968/69	—	15	15
1969/70	—	15	15
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	600	38	638

(continued)

(h) Replacement of Sub-standard Police Housing: 16-17-08

This project entails expenditure on replacing all Police housing which has been condemned or is considered to be inferior and unsuitable. Consideration is also being given to replacing all uniport barracks occupied by the Special Force with permanent housing; there are approximately seven hundred uniports which need replacement.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	1,060	—	1,060
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	5,000	—	5,000
1969/70	5,000	—	5,000
1970/71	5,000	—	5,000
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	16,060	—	16,060

* Approximately Shs. 2.9 million will be carried forward to the Third Plan period.

Housing and Office Accommodation for Immigration Officers: 16-17-09

In the year 1967/68, an increase in the establishment of Immigration Officers by nine, and Senior Immigration Officers by two, was made in order that immigration checks could be instituted at the Kenya border. To control persons entering by road, it is proposed that these checks will be carried out at Malaba (where office accommodation has been covered in one proposed new Police Post there) and at Busia. It is also intended to station additional personnel in Tororo in order that checks may be carried out on persons entering Uganda by rail from Kenya. It is planned, therefore, to erect two houses at Malaba, two houses at Busia, and five houses in Tororo. Additional office accommodation will be provided at the Police Station in Tororo and at the Police Posts at Busia.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	1,040	13	1,053
1968/69	—	26	26
1969/70	—	26	26
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,040	65	1,105

Improvements to Naguru Barracks: 14-17-10

It is proposed to expand the existing facilities at Naguru Barracks by building a recreation room (including library and reading room in the new Police Barracks facilities for cinema shows, dances, canteen and separate rooms for N.C.O.s) and an administrative block providing offices for senior staff, stores, a small armoury, lecture room, clinic, toilet and miscellaneous accommodation.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	740	7	747
1968/69	—	15	15
1969/70	—	15	15
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	740	37	777

Kasese Police Station: 14-17-11

It is now imperative that, particularly having regard to the security situation in the area, a new station be built at Kasese. The heavy rains caused the flooding of the Kilembe Mines area in which the Police Post was situated, thus necessitating the premature move of the majority of personnel from Kilembe to Kasese. The men and their families are housed in uniports, founded on earthbases, which were erected by Police artisans. The present Police Station itself is in an old Kingston hut. It is therefore proposed to build a proper police station in permanent materials at Kasese.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,480	15	1,495
1969/70	—	29	29
1970/71	—	29	29
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,480	73	1,553

Sebei District Police Headquarters: 14-17-12

The present Police Post at Kapchorwa has a strength of fifteen. This town is the District Headquarters and a new hospital and other Government buildings have been erected there. Because of the importance of the town and the delicate security situation in the area, it is intended to bring the Police Post at Kapchorwa up to the standard of a District Police Headquarters, with an establishment of approximately fifty.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,700	17	1,717
1969/70	—	34	34
1970/71	—	34	34
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,700	85	1,785

Malaba Police Post: 14-17-13

The Malaba Police Post has been erected at the entry point into Uganda from Kenya by road. The purpose of the Post is to enable the enforcement of new traffic regulations which require the checking of all motor vehicles crossing the border. Water supply for the Post is from a borehole, as the original proposal to use the Malaba River is now considered to constitute a health hazard. Similarly, the original proposal to use pit latrines has been discarded for technical reasons and water-borne sanitation is now installed.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	260	3	263
1967/68	220	7	227
1968/69	—	10	10
1969/70	—	10	10
1970/71	—	10	10
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	480	40	520

Other new Police Posts on the Uganda/Kenya Border: 14-17-14

In conformity with the provisions of the East African Community Treaty, it will be essential to post Customs and Immigration staff at selected points on the Uganda/Kenya border. At each of these points a Police Post will be set up to assist the Customs and Immigration staff in the execution of their duties.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	1,440	14	1,454
1968/69	—	29	29
1969/70	—	29	29
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,440	72	1,512

Additional Police Posts elsewhere and the Up-grading of Police Posts to Police Stations: 14-17-15

With the continuing growth in the population of the country and the emergence, in different areas of the country, of centres of economic activity, the incidence of crime will tend to rise. Additional Police Stations and Posts are needed in order to combat this. In Karamoja, additional Posts are needed in order to cope more effectively with the problem of cattle raiders and to assist the Karamojong to settle down. In Buganda, many existing Posts need to be expanded or up-graded to Stations. The proposed new Posts will have an average complement of eleven men each; the Posts up-graded to Stations will have about thirty men each.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	220	2	222
1968/69	1,880	23	1,903
1969/70	1,880	61	1,941
1970/71	—	80	80
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,980	166	4,146

Expansion of the Special Force: 14-17-16

In 1966/67, the sum of Shs. 260,000 was provided as the balance of the scheme value to meet retention monies for the contracts for Special Force buildings at Tororo, Gulu, Arua and Fort Portal. During the Second Five-Year Plan, additional Special Force Units will be stationed at Kitale (Kisubi), Masaka and Kitgum. A suitable site has already been chosen at Kitale, fourteen miles along the Kampala Road, and compensation has already been paid. Sites have also been provisionally selected for units at Masaka and Kitgum. The cost of the units at Masaka and Kitgum is estimated at Shs. 1.7 million each, and the unit at Kitale is expected to cost about Shs. 3.6 million.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	260	3	263
1967/68	153	7	160
1968/69	3,600	44	3,644
1969/70	3,400	114	3,514
1970/71	—	148	148
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	7,413	316	7,729

New Police Radio Rooms: 14-17-17

At many Police Stations throughout the country, due to lack of suitable accommodation, radio receivers are housed in the Charge Office of the station. As a result, members of the public attending the Charge Office are able to hear all the messages being passed to and fro. It is, therefore, intended to build separate radio rooms immediately adjacent to existing Police Stations in order that radio equipment may be removed from Charge Offices and reinstalled in proper security conditions. It is estimated that eight Stations need separate rooms.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	120	—	120
1968/69	840	—	840
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	960	—	960

* Negligible

Minor Improvements to various Police Buildings: 14-17-18

In order to carry out some urgent improvements on Police buildings and thus avoid the heavy cost of complete rebuilding in the near future, provision is made for renovations, etc., for these buildings during the Second Five-Year Development Plan.

The proper security of the Forensic Science Laboratory (at Wandegaya) necessitates that windows and doors be barred and a perimeter fence installed, together with security lighting. It is also necessary to patch and re-surface its floor in order to make it resistant to chemicals.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development*	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	740*	—	740
1967/68	1,080*	—	1,080
1968/69	—	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,820	—	1,820

* Shs. 80,000 in respect of the Forensic Science Laboratory

Police College: 11-17-19

The Police College is at present located on the same site as the Headquarters of the Special Force. There are also units of the Special Force quartered there. This overcrowding not only hampers the heavy training programme of the College but also impairs the efficiency of the Special Force. It is very much desirable to build an entirely new Police College on a different site, thus leaving the Special Force to take over all of the present College site and buildings.

In view of the financial implications, however, it is planned, rather, to effect some urgently needed extensions to the existing College. Institutional housing will be provided for the kitchen staff who, at present, live long distances from the College. Dormitory accommodation for 108 additional students will be built. It is also planned to build three quarters for gazetted officers on the College staff, sixteen flats for members of the Inspectorate of the College, and one additional dining-room and recreation room.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	3,400	43	3,443
1969/70	—	85	85
1970/71	—	85	85
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,400	213	3,613

Expansion of the Police Training School: 11-17-20

In order to cater for the growing personnel needs of the Police Force, it is necessary to expand the facilities at the Police Training School at Kibuli. The School will continue to offer training also to members of District Administration Police Forces. Provision is made for an additional dormitory at the school and additional housing for instructional staff.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	800	10	810
1969/70	800	30	830
1970/71	—	40	40
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,600	80	1,680

Improvements to the Police Dog Section: 14-17-21

Twelve kennels will be provided at the Police Dog Section at Nsambya in order to accommodate the growing dog population. A new dog dip will also be constructed and an electric boiler will be provided for cooking dog food. The drainage system will be improved. Finally, a cold storage room will be provided so that huge amounts of meat, which is sometimes offered free, can be accepted and stored.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	300
1967/68	300	—	300
1968/69	300	—	—
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	600	—	600

New Quartermaster's Stores: 14-17-22

At present, the main Police Stores are situated in the Nakasero Fort and the buildings, though of historic interest, are completely inadequate to serve the needs of the expanding Police Force. It is essential, in the interests of good administration, to provide a new store away from the present site. Eventually it is intended that Nakasero will only house the armoury and small sub-stores to serve the Buganda Region.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	606
1968/69	600	6	618
1969/70	600	18	24
1970/71	—	24	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,200	48	1,248

New Central Police Mechanical Workshop and New Radio Installation Bay and Engine Rooms: 04-17-23

If the Police Force is to expand as laid down in the Second Five-Year Development Plan, it will be impossible to use the present workshop. It is therefore proposed to build a new workshop with hard-standing and covered accommodation for approximately fifty vehicles. The new workshop will be built in Kampala on a five-acre piece of land.

In conformity with the policy of equipping all police Land-Rovers and cars with radios, it is necessary to provide a proper installation bay not only for the original radio fittings but also for radio repair work. With the existing facilities, all work necessarily stops during rain. In addition, new permanent radio engine rooms will be constructed in up-country areas as, at present, generators are only partially sheltered in corrugated iron sheet "lean-to's" which are subject to constant breakdowns.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent†	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	720*	—	720
1969/70	600	—	600
1970/71	†	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,320	—	1,320

* Including Shs. 120,000 for Radio Installation Bay and Engine Rooms.

† Negligible.

New Headquarters for the Inspectorate of Vehicles and Improvements to other Inspectorates: 14-17-24

It is intended to build an entirely new Inspectorate of Vehicles Headquarters at Kampala. At the same time, it will be imperative to improve existing vehicle inspection facilities in up-country places.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	740	7	747
1969/70	—	15	15
1970/71	—	15	15
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	740	37	777

New Jinja Fire Station and Equipment for other Fire Stations: 14-17-25

The growth of Jinja and its continued industrialization call for an expansion of the Fire Brigade there. Since the existing antiquated premises are inadequate for modern fire tenders and the present site is most unsatisfactory, it is proposed to build a new fire station at Jinja. Land belonging to the Uganda Land Commission is available for this project.

Ancillary fire pumps will be provided at Moyo, Pallisa, Moroto, Kamuli, Mubende, Iganga and Kampala. At Kampala new fire hydrants will also be installed.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	20*	—	20
1967/68	940†	9	949
1968/69	900	27	927
1969/70	—	36	36
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,860	72	1,932

* For new fire pumps and hydrants.

† Shs. 40,000 for new fire pumps and hydrants.

Uganda Police Air-Wing: 14-17-26

During the Second Five-Year Plan, it is planned to replace the existing fleet of Police aircraft with more durable models. The size of the fleet itself will be increased in order to enhance the efficiency of the Wing. The following new aircraft will be provided:—

- 3 Turbo Beavers;
- 1 Twin Otter Land 'plane;
- 3 Bell Jet-ranger Helicopters to replace the Scout Helicopter and for training and operational purposes;
- 2 Cessna 150's for training purposes.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	2,380	—	2,380
1967/68	6,500	—	6,500
1968/69	1,940	180	2,120
1969/70	—	180	180
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	10,820	360	11,180

New Police Motor Launch: 14-17-27

It is intended to purchase a new and large motor launch for the Police Department to carry out such duties as border patrol, anti-poaching patrol, checking for unauthorized fishing and camping in restricted areas, air/sea rescue duties, etc. The launch will be based in the Ministry of Works, Communications and Housing's boatyard at Port Bell on Lake Victoria. This will replace the present launch, which is in a decrepit state, and which is based at Jinja.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year			Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	220	—	220
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	220	—	220

Police Radio Equipment: 14-17-28

New HF. SSB equipment is required to re-equip the thirty-two VHF stations in the East and West Mengo areas. In addition, four sets will be provided in the Headquarters control station. The security of the present system of VHF communication network is practically nil. All of these stations have to communicate through one of two repeater stations situated on the tops of Naguru Hill and Kololo Hill. These repeater stations are connected to Headquarters by Post Office landlines, which can easily be cut or put out of action at any time. The use of HF. SSB overcomes all the problems of delay or breakdowns, thereby removing dependence of the Police on the Post Office and hence giving the communication network a high degree of security, which is entirely lacking at the moment.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year			Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	160	—	160
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,060	—	1,060
1969/70	—	—	—
1970/71	—	—	—
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,220	—	1,220

Police Vehicles: 14-17-29

It is essential in the interests of law and order that Police mobility be increased so that the best results can be obtained from the small numbers in the Force. The present fleet of vehicles is too small and is unable to supply transport for the increased commitments which are envisaged. The Force originally held a reserve of vehicles at Naguru, but this reserve has now been almost completely "swallowed up". It is therefore planned to reinforce the present fleet of the Police, so that all new Police posts will have the required number of vehicles to carry out their duties efficiently. Aside from increasing the size of the fleet, a number of vehicles currently in use will need to be replaced during the Plan period.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67			1,160
1967/68	1,160		4,190
1968/69	4,040	150	300
1969/70		300	300
1970/71		300	5,950
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	5,200	750	

Furniture for new Police Housing and Buildings: 16-17-30

Provision is made for furniture for all new Police Stations, Posts and extensions thereto, and for all new Police houses and barracks.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	100		100
1967/68	140		140
1968/69	500		500
1969/70	500		500
1970/71	500		500
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,740		1,740

Senior Prisons Officers' Houses: 16-17-31

This is a scheme to provide institutional houses for Senior Prisons Officers above the rank of Principal Officer. It is necessary that houses for forty such officers be built immediately, as no suitable alternative accommodation is available at present.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,400	18	1,418
1969/70	1,400	53	1,453
1970/71	—	70	70
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,800	141	2,941

Junior Prisons Staff Quarters: 16-17-32

The number of junior prisons staff has increased considerably and it is estimated that approximately 1,570 such staff are without quarters or are poorly housed, which is detrimental to their morale. To meet the demand, it is therefore planned to build 785 blocks during the Plan period. Twenty blocks were completed during 1966/67. It is now planned to build 263 blocks during the year 1968/69 and 261 during each of the last two years of the Five-Year Development Plan.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	640	8	648
1967/68	400	21	421
1968/69	13,160	191	13,351
1969/70	13,040	518	13,558
1970/71	13,040	844	13,884
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	40,280	1,582	41,962

New Women's Prisons: 14-17-33

The women's prison for the Kampala area and Buganda is situated at Butabika. For a number of reasons the prison is considered most unsuitable. Firstly, the prison is insecure because the buildings are almost all in temporary materials and because it is built on a steeply sloping site. Also, its capacity of 60 inmates is too small for the area it is supposed to serve. Further, the prison is very close to a swamp infested with mosquitoes. Finally, it is adjacent to the Butabika Mental Hospital and is often mistaken as part of the hospital.

It is therefore intended to build a new and secure women's prison on a different site in the neighbourhood of Kampala. The site selected is on the Mpanga Hill, and the prison will have a capacity for 120 prisoners. It is also planned to build two regional women's prisons in the Northern and Western Regions.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	2,720	19	2,739
1969/70	1,640	56	1,696
1970/71	1,640	95	1,735
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	6,000	170	6,170

Kikungiri Prison: 14-17-34

The Government Prison Officer at Kigata and the prisoners there are housed in uniports, and this is the only Government prison establishment in Kigezi. Government remands on capital charges have to be ferried between Kabale and the Government prison at Mbarara, an extremely inconvenient arrangement. It is therefore planned to erect a Government prison, which will have a capacity of 240 prisoners and 55 staff, in permanent materials at Kikungiri during the Second Five-Year Plan.

Year	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		Shs. '000
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67			
1967/68			
1968/69	1,600	19	1,619
1969/70	1,360	55	1,415
1970/71		72	72
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	2,960	146	3,106

Jinja and Kasese Remand Prisons: 14-17-35

A new remand prison is to be built at Jinja. It will have a staff of 60 and a capacity for 320 remand prisoners. The need for this prison arises from the rapid increase in the prison population of the town. Another remand prison will be built at Kasese, so that the current practice of ferrying remand prisoners from Fort Portal to the court at Kasese can be stopped.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	2,820	35	2,855
1969/70	1,600	89	1,689
1970/71	1,360	125	1,485
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	5,780	249	6,029

Miscellaneous Extensions and Improvements to Prisons: 14-17-36

This scheme covers a large number of items:—

- (i) Extensions and improvements of offices at Namalu, Ruimi, Bihanga, Mutukula and Kotido prisons.
- (ii) Extensions and improvements of kitchens at Kigo, Kotido, Patiko, Isimbi, Ruimi and Mutukula prisons.
- (iii) Extensions and improvements of watch-towers at Upper Murchison Bay Remand, Tororo, Namalu, Patiko, Isimbi, Ruimi, Kiburara, Bihanga, Mutukula and Adjumani prisons.
- (iv) The provision of communal baths and lavatories at Namalu, Patiko, Isimbi, Ruimi, Kiburara, Bihanga and Mutukula prisons.
- (v) The provision of water-borne sanitation at Mutukula, Kitalya, Mbarara and Gulu prisons.
- (vi) The re-roofing of Kitalya prison.
- (vii) Improvements and strengthening of security at Upper Top Maximum Security Prison—Installation of Custodial Technology Devices.
- (viii) The construction of four additional prisoners' wards at Mbale prison.
- (ix) The strengthening of the armouries at Tororo, Soroti, Moroto, Lira, Kotido, Gulu, Arua and Mbarara prisons.
- (x) The installation of new telephone lines for the remote area prison farms at Patiko, Isimbi, Ruimi and Kitalya.
- (xi) The erection of seven small medical clinics and six staff recreation centres and canteens at various prisons in rural areas.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

			Shs. '000
Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	420	4	424
1967/68	2,220	27	2,247
1968/69	520	51	571
1969/70	360	60	420
1970/71			
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,520	142	3,662

New Reform School: 14-17-37

In 1964 the Mubende Reform School was given to the Uganda Army. This was the only Borstal Institution in Uganda. All inmates and staff of the Mubende Reform School had, therefore, to be moved to Ripon Falls, Jinja, where there are now about 200 inmates. At the moment, the accommodation for both inmates and staff at Ripon Falls is completely unsatisfactory and inadequate. In view of the apparent increase in juvenile delinquency in Uganda, a new reform school is needed and provision is made for this during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	—	—	—
1968/69	1,300	16	1,316
1969/70	1,000	45	1,045
1970/71	1,000	70	1,070
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	3,300	131	3,431

Electrification of Prisons and Prisons Staff Quarters: 14-17-38

The project covers:—

(i) The electrification of kitchens at Jinja, Morukatiye, Mbale, Soroti, Kitalya, Masaka, Mbarara and Bugungu prisons.

(ii) The provision of electricity and security lighting at Bugungu Prison.

(iii) The provision of additional security perimeter lights at Murchison Upper Bay and Remand prisons.

(iv) The provision of generators for security perimeter lights at rural prison farms—Namabu, Adjumani, Kiburara and Bihanga.

(v) The provision of an emergency generator for Murchison Bay group of prisons.

(vi) The electrification of staff quarters at Murchison Bay, Bugungu, Mbale, Soroti, Masaka and Mbarara.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Year	Shs. '000		
	Development	Recurrent*	TOTAL
1966/67	—	—	—
1967/68	200	—	200
1968/69	820	—	820
1969/70	440	—	440
1970/71	440	—	440
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,900	—	1,900

* Negligible.

Prison Industries and Handicraft Workshops: 04-17-39

Prison industries and handicraft workshops are required in urban prisons where there is no land on which prison farms could be developed. It is proposed to build six workshops at Murchison Bay; three workshops each at Jinja, Tororo and Soroti; two workshops each at Mbale, Gulu, Fort Portal and Mbarara; and one workshop each at Moroto and Mutukula prisons. The workshops will be electrified and equipped with the necessary machinery. These workshops will provide facilities for the vocational training of prisoners for their rehabilitation.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

Year	Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	140	4	144
1967/68	40	5	45
1968/69	800	29	829
1969/70	500	44	544
1970/71	500	59	559
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	1,980	141	2,121

Development of Prison Farms: 14-17-40

During the Second Five-Year Plan, it is planned to set up new prison farms on sound agricultural and economic principles. Existing farms are also being improved on the same lines. The main objectives are to alleviate overcrowding in prisons and to rehabilitate criminals through vocational training. At the same time, the Government will derive increasing revenue from the farms.

During the first two years of the Plan, effort was concentrated on improving existing farms. Thus, a pilot irrigation scheme was set up at the Jinja farm, and the poultry unit at Murchison Bay Prison Farm was considerably expanded. On some rural farms, foundation beef or dairy cattle has been introduced, and on a number of farms there has been considerable expansion in acreages. The rural farms are to be developed on a mixed basis of livestock and crop production, while the urban farms will be purely crop producing. As for the semi-urban farms, the intention is to develop them on an intensive basis for the production mainly of vegetables under irrigation.

Over the last three years of the Plan, it is intended to establish:—

- (a) a new prison farm for long-term first offenders at Olelpek in Lango;
- (b) a recidivist long-term prison farm either in Teso, Karamoja, or Busoga; and
- (c) two other prison farms in the Northern Region.

Each of the long-term prison farms will cater for about 600 prisoners.

Special recognition is taken of the need to provide adequate water supply to the prison farms. Largely due to the increase in the number of prisoners and livestock, water shortages have, in the past, been experienced on many of the farms. Under this project, provision is made in order to alleviate the situation. Additional water tanks and boreholes are being, or are to be, provided at most of the farms.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<i>Shs. '000</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1966/67	280	—	280
1967/68	220	—	220
1968/69	12,800	1,220	14,020
1969/70	6,400	1,220	7,620
1970/71	6,260	1,220	7,480
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71	25,960	3,660	29,620

Prison Vehicles: 14-17-41

Due to the integration of courts and other factors, the need for prison vehicles has grown. There are also certain officers whose conditions of service include free transport and whose requirements must be met immediately. Hence, ten Land-Rovers, one bus and one combi will be provided, both for rural and urban prisons, to transport prison staff.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				Shs. '000
Year		Development	Recurrent	TOTAL
1966/67	...	320	64	384
1967/68	...	—	128	128
1968/69	...	520	232	752
1969/70	...	320	390	710
1970/71	...	—	454	454
TOTAL 1966/67-1970/71		1,160	1,268	2,428

**PARASTATAL
SECTOR
PROJECTS**

1890
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TABLE 6.—SUMMARY OF PARASTATAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71

Code No.	Economic Sector	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		TOTAL 1966/67—1970/71	
		Shr. '000	%	Shr. '000	%	Shr. '000	%	Shr. '000	%	Shr. '000	%	Shr. '000	%
01	Agriculture and Forestry	8,614	4.2	11,278	5.3	13,068	4.9	10,448	2.1	8,171	1.6	51,579	3.1
02	Livestock, Fishing and Hunting	1,360	0.7	2,640	1.2	3,800	1.4	3,570	0.7	3,530	0.7	14,900	0.9
03	Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04	Manufacturing	19,689	9.6	37,987	17.8	58,747	21.8	207,893	42.3	213,115	42.2	537,431	31.9
05	Construction ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
06	Electricity	13,540	6.6	21,000	9.8	24,400	9.1	72,400	14.7	118,900	23.5	250,240	14.9
07	Water and Sewerage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08	Transport, Storage and Communications	121,813	59.3	91,054	42.6	79,949	29.7	87,568	17.8	84,215	16.7	464,639	27.6
09	Commerce and Tourism	20,700	10.1	13,880	6.5	29,480	11.0	37,030	7.5	7,560	1.5	108,650	6.4
10	Health Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	0.5	—	—	5,000	0.3
11	Education Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Community Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Information and Broadcasting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	General Government	12,500	6.1	16,080	7.5	11,160	4.1	—	—	—	—	39,740	2.4
15	Other Services	7,060	3.4	19,862	9.3	48,124	18.0	69,654	14.2	67,594	13.4	212,594	12.6
16	Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	205,296	100.0	213,781	100.0	269,028	100.0	491,063	100.0	505,605	100.0	1,684,773	100.0

* No information was collected on projects in the Construction Sector.

NOTE.—1. U.D.C. Projects undertaken jointly with private concerns are omitted from the table.

2. Where necessary, data has been converted from a Calendar-Year basis to a Financial-Year basis by simple averaging.

TABLE 7.—DISTRIBUTION OF PARASTATAL PROJECTS (CAPITAL EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71
Shs. '000

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67— 1970/71
01	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY						
01-31-01	West Nile Tea Project	179	1,760	2,630	2,170	2,061	8,800
01-31-03	Ankole Tea Company	188	253	228	440	610	1,719
01-31-04	Bugembe Plantation Company	1,914	1,822	1,274	455	195	5,660
01-31-05	Kigezi Plantation Company	308	76	25	95	116	620
01-31-06	Kiko Tea Company	276	29	45	18	390	758
01-31-07	Muzizi Tea Plantation Company	1,514	794	240	—	60	2,608
01-31-08	Mwenge Tea Company	1,853	1,106	449	211	406	4,025
01-31-09	Salaama Estate	516	472	308	150	90	1,536
01-31-10	Solutea Ltd.	35	27	22	20	20	124
01-31-11	Mubuku Pilot Irrigation Scheme	650	496	390	195	—	1,731
01-31-19	Smallholder Tea Development Scheme	1,181	4,443	7,457	6,694	4,223	23,998
01-33-01	TOTAL	8,614	11,278	13,068	10,448	8,171	51,579
02	LIVESTOCK, FISHING AND HUNTING						
02-31-20	Development Programme of the Uganda Livestock Industries Ltd.	1,360	2,640	3,800	3,570	3,530	14,900
02-31-20	TOTAL	1,360	2,640	3,800	3,570	3,530	14,900
03	MINING AND QUARRYING						
04	MANUFACTURING						
04-31-02	West Nile Tea Project	147	167	142	431	738	1,169
04-31-11	Ankole Tea Company	269	239	765	—	605	456
04-31-12	Bugembe Plantation Company	58	13	25	975	365	2,853
04-31-13	Kigezi Plantation Company	287	182	414	45	—	506
04-31-14	Kiko Tea Company	779	267	220	352	—	1,235
04-31-15	Muzizi Tea Plantation Company	445	254	1,318	230	230	1,726
04-31-16	Mwenge Tea Company	142	318	332	1,578	617	4,212
04-31-17	Salaama Estate	108	227	178	150	60	1,002
04-31-18	Solutea Ltd.	—	—	—	80	80	673
04-33-02	Kyamuhunga Tea Factory	—	—	1,480	2,963	—	4,443
04-33-03	Munohwa Kiko Tea Factory	—	—	2,220	—	2,220	2,220
04-33-04	Mwenge Kiura Tea Factory	—	—	—	—	—	4,443
04-33-04	TOTAL	—	—	2,220	2,223	—	4,443

(continued)

Shs.'000

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
04	MANUFACTURING—continued						
04-36-01	Coffee Processing and Storage Unit	7,134	7,804	5,686	146	—	20,770
04-32-02	Kampala Milk Processing Plant I	—	1,080	275	—	—	1,355
04-32-03	Kampala Milk Processing Plant II	—	—	3,700	3,700	—	7,400
04-32-04	Mbale Milk Processing Plant	—	—	2,000	—	—	2,000
04-31-21	Meat Processing Factory	6,000	8,000	4,200	—	—	18,200
04-31-22	Animal Feeds Factory	1,880	—	—	—	—	1,880
04-31-23	Extension of the Nyanza Textile Factory	—	2,193	6,472	6,000	6,000	20,665
04-31-24	New Cotton Spinning Mill	—	—	—	43,400	40,000	83,400
04-31-25	Extension of the Garment Factory	—	—	4,625	—	—	4,625
04-31-26	Tannery Project	—	—	—	1,000	3,000	4,000
04-31-27	Extension of the Phosphate Fertilizer Factory	—	—	—	50,000	45,000	95,000
04-31-28	Lake Katwe Salt Project	—	—	—	3,000	13,000	16,000
04-31-29	Carbon Dioxide Plant	—	455	—	—	—	455
04-31-30	Extension of the Starch Factory, Lira	940	740	400	200	200	2,480
04-31-31	Second Cement Factory	—	14,048	20,000	10,000	—	44,048
04-31-32	Integrated Iron and Steel Plant	—	—	195	78,320	100,000	178,515
04-62-04	Development of Railway Workshop Plant	1,500	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,000	7,500
04-64-03	Aircraft Engine Overhaul Workshop	—	500	2,100	1,600	—	4,200
	TOTAL	19,689	37,987	58,747	207,893	213,115	537,431
05	CONSTRUCTION*	—	—	—	—	—	—
06	ELECTRICITY						
06-34-01	Murchison Falls Power Station	100	600	9,000	38,000	65,500	113,200
06-34-02	Owen Falls Power Station	2,800	8,000	—	—	—	10,800
06-34-03	Minor Power Stations	740	600	600	600	600	3,140
06-34-04	Power Transmission and Distribution System	9,900	11,800	14,800	33,800	52,800	123,100
	TOTAL	13,540	21,000	24,400	72,400	118,900	250,240
07	WATER AND SEWERAGE	—	—	—	—	—	—

* No information was collected on projects in the Construction Sector.

(continued)

TABLE 7 — DISTRIBUTION OF PARASTATAL PROJECTS (CAPITAL EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Shs. '000

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	Total 1966/67- 1970/71
08	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS						
08-62-01	Development of existing Railway Lines and related Installations	14,500	18,500	15,000	15,000	17,500	80,500
08-62-02	Purchase of additional Locomotives	10,000	16,000	15,000	8,000	3,000	52,500
08-62-03	Purchase of additional Railway Wagons	19,500	25,000	18,500	12,500	13,000	88,500
08-62-05	Jinja Train Ferry Terminal	2,300	800	—	—	—	3,100
08-62-06	Marine Services	—	250	750	1,000	1,000	3,000
08-62-07	East African Railways Road Services	500	500	—	250	550	1,800
08-64-01	New Aircraft and Aircraft Modifications	63,150	13,850	14,650	33,750	33,500	158,900
08-64-02	Kampala Airways Terminal Building	—	—	1,000	2,000	1,000	4,000
08-64-05	Airways Sales Offices	150	100	150	150	150	700
08-64-06	Airways Communications and Sundry Projects and Replacements	1,200	1,250	1,650	1,650	1,450	7,200
08-65-01	New Sub-Post Offices and the Up-grading of Sub-Post Offices to Departmental Status	37	64	122	149	161	533
08-65-02	Miscellaneous Postal Equipment and additional Private Postal Boxes	103	107	65	82	89	446
08-65-03	Development of Telephone Exchanges	545	2,438	3,613	4,660	5,013	16,269
08-65-04	Development of the Main Trunk Telephone Network	4,724	6,520	4,208	3,333	2,865	21,650
08-65-05	Expansion of the Subscribers' Telephone Network	1,460	2,800	2,837	3,218	3,780	14,095
08-65-06	Expansion and Improvement of the Telegraph System	363	473	755	936	497	3,024
08-65-07	New Post Office Telephone Exchange Buildings and Building Alterations	3,301	2,402	1,149	890	680	8,422
	TOTAL	121,833	91,054	79,949	87,568	84,235	464,639
09	COMMERCE AND TOURISM						
09-32-01	Milk Collecting Centres	220	800	2,200	2,440	660	6,320
09-36-02	Coffee Godown, Mombasa	7,900	—	—	—	—	7,900
09-37-01	Lint Godown, Mombasa	3,000	5,500	—	—	—	8,500
09-38-01	Storage and Produce Quality Unit	—	—	—	3,239	1,021	4,260
09-38-02	Other Capital Expenditure of the Produce Marketing Board	—	—	—	2,201	79	2,280
09-39	Development Programme of the National Trading Corporation	200	1,100	3,230	2,800	—	7,330
09-42	Capital Expenditure Programme of the Bank of Uganda	1,400	4,300	7,300	—	—	13,000
09-43	Capital Expenditure Programme of the Uganda Commercial Bank	1,200	2,000	6,000	10,000	2,800	22,000
09-44	Capital Expenditure Programme of the National Insurance Corporation	—	—	—	2,500	—	2,500
09-61-01	Office Block for the East African Development Bank	—	—	2,450	4,550	—	7,000

(continued)

TABLE 7—DISTRIBUTION OF PARASTATAL PROJECTS (CAPITAL EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Shs. '000

Code No	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	Total 1966/67- 1970/71
09	COMMERCE AND TOURISM—continued						
09-31-33	Modernization and Expansion of Paraa Lodge	2,600	—	800	800	—	4,200
09-31-34	Modernization and Expansion of Mweya Lodge	4,000	180	—	—	—	4,180
09-31-35	Modernization of Chohe Lodge	180	—	—	—	—	180
09-31-36	New Murchison Park Lodge	—	—	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
09-31-37	Modernization of Lake Victoria Hotel	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	2,000
09-31-38	Expansion of Acholi Inn	—	—	3,700	3,700	—	7,400
09-31-39	Catering Rest-houses	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	2,000
09-31-40	Expansion of Semliki Lodge	—	—	1,800	800	—	2,600
09-31-41	New Treetops Lodge	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	20,700	13,880	29,480	37,030	7,560	108,650
10	HEALTH SERVICES	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	EDUCATION SERVICES	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-64-04	Airways Training Centre	—	—	—	2,500	2,500	5,000
	TOTAL	—	—	—	2,500	2,500	5,000
12	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	OTHER SERVICES	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-35-07	The "Crested Towers" Building	12,500	12,500	5,000	—	—	30,000
15-36-03	Office Block in Obote Avenue, Kampala	—	3,580	6,160	—	—	9,740
	TOTAL	12,500	16,080	11,160	—	—	39,740

(continued)

TABLE 7.—DISTRIBUTION OF PARASTATAL PROJECTS (CAPITAL EXPENDITURE) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

Code No.	Economic Sector and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
							Shs.'000
16	HOUSING						
16-35-01	Low-cost Housing	626	1,212	25,694	25,694	25,694	78,920
16-35-02	Staff Housing (Bugolobi)	3,434					3,434
16-35-03	Flats (Bukoto)		6,060	9,090			15,150
16-35-04	Maisonettes		9,090				9,090
16-35-05	Kireka Settlement Town				20,200	20,200	40,400
16-35-06	Nakasero High-density Housing			10,100	20,200	20,200	50,500
16-61-02	Housing for East African Development Bank Staff			1,040	1,560		2,600
16-62-08	East African Railways Corporation Staff Quarters	3,000	3,500	2,500	2,000	1,500	12,500
	TOTAL	7,060	19,862	48,424	69,654	67,594	212,594
	GRAND TOTAL	205,296	213,781	269,028	491,063	505,605	1,684,773

• No information was collected on projects in the Construction Sector.

- NOTES—1. U.D.C. Projects undertaken jointly with private concerns are omitted from the table.
2. Where necessary, data has been converted from a Calendar-Year to a Financial-Year basis by simple averaging.

TABLE 8.—SUMMARY OF PARASTATAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY ORGANIZATION: 1966/67—1970/71

Code No.	Name of Organization	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		Total 1966/67-1970/71	
		Shs. '000	%	Shs. '000	%	Shs. '000	%	Shs. '000	%	Shs. '000	%	Shs. '000	%
31	UGANDA PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS	26,628	13.0	36,758	17.2	56,997	21.2	212,385	43.3	220,373	43.6	553,141	32.8
32	Uganda Development Corporation	220	0.1	1,880	0.9	8,175	3.0	6,140	1.3	660	0.1	17,075	1.0
33	Dairy Industry Corporation	1,151	0.6	4,443	2.1	11,157	4.1	11,880	2.4	6,443	1.3	35,104	2.1
34	Uganda Tea Growers' Corporation	13,540	6.6	21,000	9.8	24,400	9.1	72,400	14.7	118,000	23.5	250,240	14.9
35	Uganda Electricity Board	16,360	8.1	28,802	13.5	40,884	18.5	66,094	13.5	66,094	13.1	227,404	13.5
36	National Housing Corporation	15,014	7.3	11,384	5.3	11,846	4.4	146	—	—	—	38,410	2.3
37	Coffee Marketing Board	3,000	1.5	5,500	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,500	0.5
38	Produce Marketing Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,440	1.1	1,100	0.2	6,540	0.4
39	National Trading Corporation	200	0.1	1,100	0.5	3,230	1.2	2,800	0.6	—	—	7,330	0.4
40	Uganda Tourist Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	State Hotel Corporation	1,400	0.7	4,300	2.0	7,300	2.7	—	—	—	—	13,000	0.8
42	Bank of Uganda	1,200	0.6	2,000	0.9	6,000	2.2	10,000	2.0	2,800	0.6	22,000	1.3
43	Uganda Commercial Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	0.5	—	—	2,500	0.1
44	National Insurance Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		76,963	38.5	117,227	54.8	178,989	66.5	389,785	79.4	416,370	82.4	1,181,334	70.1
61	EAST AFRICAN PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	East African Development Bank	51,300	25.0	66,050	30.9	1,400	1.3	6,110	1.2	—	—	9,600	0.6
63	East African Railways Corporation	—	—	—	—	54,250	20.2	40,250	8.2	37,550	7.4	249,400	14.8
64	East African Harbours Corporation	64,500	31.4	15,700	7.3	19,550	7.3	47,650	8.5	38,900	7.6	180,000	10.7
65	East African Airways Corporation	10,511	5.1	14,804	6.9	12,749	4.7	13,268	2.7	13,085	2.6	64,439	3.8
TOTAL		126,311	61.5	96,554	45.2	90,039	33.5	101,278	20.6	89,335	17.6	503,439	29.9
GRAND TOTAL		203,296	100.0	213,781	100.0	269,028	100.0	491,063	100.0	505,605	100.0	1,684,773	100.0

NOTE.—1. U.D.C. Projects undertaken jointly with private concerns are omitted from the Table.

2. Where necessary, data has been converted from a Calendar Year basis to a Financial-Year basis by simple averaging.

TABLE 9—DISTRIBUTION OF PARASTATAL, PROJECTS BY EXECUTING ORGANIZATION: 1966/67—1970/71
(Capital Expenditure)

Code No.	Name of Parastatal Organization and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67— 1970/71
31	UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	179	1,760	2,630	2,170	2,061	8,800
01-31-01	West Nile Tea Project*	—	—	—	431	738	1,169
04-31-02	West Nile Tea Project†	188	253	228	440	610	1,719
01-31-03	Ankole Tea Company*	1,914	1,822	1,274	455	195	5,660
01-31-04	Bugembe Plantation Company*	308	76	25	95	116	620
01-31-05	Kigezi Plantation Company*	276	29	45	18	390	758
01-31-06	Kiko Tea Company*	1,514	794	240	—	60	2,608
01-31-07	Muzizi Tea Plantation Company*	1,853	1,106	449	211	406	4,025
01-31-08	Mwenge Tea Company*	516	472	308	150	90	1,536
01-31-09	Salaama Estate*	35	27	22	20	20	124
01-31-10	Solutea Ltd.*	147	167	142	—	—	456
04-31-11	Ankole Tea Company†	269	239	765	975	605	2,853
04-31-12	Bugembe Plantation Company†	58	13	25	45	365	506
04-31-13	Kigezi Plantation Company†	287	182	414	352	—	1,235
04-31-14	Kiko Tea Company†	779	267	220	230	230	1,726
04-31-15	Muzizi Tea Plantation Company†	445	254	1,318	1,578	617	4,212
04-31-16	Mwenge Tea Company†	142	318	332	150	60	1,002
04-31-17	Salaama Estate†	108	227	178	80	80	673
04-31-18	Solutea Ltd.†	650	496	390	195	—	1,731
01-31-19	Mubuku Pilot Irrigation Scheme	1,360	2,640	3,800	3,570	3,530	14,900
02-31-20	Development Programme of the Uganda Livestock Industries Ltd.	6,000	8,000	4,200	—	—	18,200
04-31-21	Meat Processing Factory	1,880	—	—	—	—	1,880
04-31-22	Animal Feeds Factory	—	2,193	6,472	6,000	6,000	20,665
04-31-23	Extension of the Nyanza Textile Factory	—	—	4,625	43,400	40,000	83,400
04-31-24	New Cotton Spinning Mill	—	—	—	—	—	4,625
04-31-25	Extension of the Garment Factory	—	—	—	1,000	3,000	4,000
04-31-26	Tannery Project	—	—	—	50,000	45,000	95,000
04-31-27	Extension of the Phosphate Fertilizer Factory	—	—	—	3,000	13,000	16,000
04-31-28	Lake Katwe Salt Project	—	—	—	—	—	455
04-31-29	Carbon Dioxide Plant	—	455	—	200	200	2,480
04-31-30	Extension of the Starch Factory, Lira	940	740	400	10,000	—	44,048
04-31-31	Second Cement Factory	—	14,048	20,000	—	—	—

* Agricultural Development.

† Tea Factory Development.

(continued)

TABLE 9—DISTRIBUTION OF PARASTATAL PROJECTS BY EXECUTING ORGANIZATION: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

(Capital Expenditure)

Code No.	Name of Parastatal Organization and Project	Shs. '000				
		1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
31	UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION—continued					TOTAL 1966/67 1970/71
04-31-32	Integrated Iron and Steel Plant	—	—	195	78,320	100,000
09-31-33	Modernization and Expansion of Paraa Lodge	2,600	—	800	800	—
09-31-34	Modernization and Expansion of Mweya Lodge	4,000	180	—	—	—
09-31-35	Modernization of Chobe Lodge	180	—	—	—	—
09-31-36	New Murchison Park Lodge	—	—	—	2,000	180
09-31-37	Modernization of Lake Victoria Hotel	—	—	1,000	—	4,000
09-31-38	Expansion of Acholi Inn	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
09-31-39	Catering Rest-houses	—	—	3,700	3,700	2,000
09-31-40	Expansion of Semliki Lodge	—	—	1,000	1,000	7,400
09-31-41	New Treetops Lodge	—	—	1,800	800	2,000
	TOTAL	26,628	36,758	56,997	212,385	220,373
32	DAIRY INDUSTRY CORPORATION					553,141
09-32-01	Milk Collecting Centres	220	800	2,200	2,440	660
04-32-02	Kampala Milk Processing Plant I	—	1,080	275	—	—
04-32-03	Kampala Milk Processing Plant II	—	—	3,700	3,700	—
04-32-04	Mbale Milk Processing Plant	—	—	2,000	—	—
	TOTAL	220	1,880	8,175	6,140	660
						17,075
33	UGANDA TEA GROWERS' CORPORATION:					
01-33-01	Smallholder Tea Development Scheme	1,181	4,443	7,457	6,694	4,223
04-33-02	Kyamuhunga Tea Factory	—	—	1,480	2,963	—
04-33-03	Munobwa/Kiko Tea Factory	—	—	—	—	2,220
04-33-04	Mwenge/Kijura Tea Factory	—	—	2,220	2,223	—
	TOTAL	1,181	4,443	11,157	11,880	6,443
						35,104

(continued)

TABLE 9.—DISTRIBUTION OF PARASTATAL PROJECTS BY EXECUTING ORGANIZATION: 1966/67—1970/71—continued
(Capital Expenditure)

Code No.	Name of Parastatal Organization and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	Total 1966/67— 1970/71
34	UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD						
06-34-01	Murchison Falls Power Station	100	600	9,000	38,000	65,500	113,200
06-34-02	Owen Falls Power Station	2,800	8,000	—	—	—	10,800
06-34-03	Minor Power Stations	740	600	600	600	600	3,140
06-34-04	Power Transmission and Distribution System	9,900	11,800	14,800	33,800	52,800	123,100
	TOTAL	13,540	21,000	24,400	72,400	118,900	250,240
35	NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION						
16-35-01	Low-cost Housing	626	1,212	25,694	25,694	25,694	78,920
16-35-02	Staff Housing (Bugolobi)	3,434	—	—	—	—	3,434
16-35-03	Flats (Bukoto)	—	6,060	9,090	—	—	15,150
16-35-04	Maisonettes	—	9,090	—	—	—	9,090
16-35-05	Kireka Satellite Town	—	—	—	20,200	20,200	40,400
16-35-06	Nakasero High-density Housing	12,500	12,500	10,100	20,200	20,200	50,500
15-35-07	The "Crested Towers" Building	—	—	5,000	—	—	30,000
	TOTAL	16,560	28,862	49,884	66,094	66,094	227,494
36	COFFEE MARKETING BOARD						
04-36-01	Coffee Processing and Storage Unit	7,134	7,804	5,686	146	—	20,770
09-36-02	Coffee Godown, Mombasa	7,900	—	—	—	—	7,900
15-36-03	Office Block in Obote Avenue, Kampala	—	3,580	6,160	—	—	9,740
	TOTAL	15,034	11,384	11,846	146	—	38,410
37	LINT MARKETING BOARD						
09-37-01	Lint Godown, Mombasa	3,000	5,500	—	—	—	8,500
	TOTAL	3,000	5,500	—	—	—	8,500

(continued)

TABLE 9—DISTRIBUTION OF PARASTATAL PROJECTS BY EXECUTING ORGANIZATION: 1966/67—1970/71—continued

(Capital Expenditure)

Shs. '000

Code No.	Name of Parastatal Organization and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
38 09-38-01 09-38-02	PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD Storage and Produce Quality Unit Other Capital Expenditure of the Produce Marketing Board	— —	— —	— —	3,239 2,201	1,021 79	4,260 2,280
	TOTAL	—	—	—	5,440	1,100	6,540
39 09-39	NATIONAL TRADING CORPORATION Development Programme of the National Trading Corporation	200	1,100	3,230	2,800	—	7,330
	TOTAL	200	1,100	3,230	2,800	—	7,330
40	UGANDA TOURIST BOARD	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	STATE HOTEL CORPORATION	—	—	—	—	—	—
42 09-42	BANK OF UGANDA Capital Expenditure Programme of the Bank of Uganda	1,400	4,300	7,300	—	—	13,000
	TOTAL	1,400	4,300	7,300	—	—	13,000
43 09-43	UGANDA COMMERCIAL BANK Capital Expenditure Programme of the Uganda Commercial Bank	1,200	2,000	6,000	10,000	2,800	22,000
	TOTAL	1,200	2,000	6,000	10,000	2,800	22,000
44 09-44	NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION Capital Expenditure Programme of the National Insurance Corporation	—	—	—	2,500	—	2,500
	TOTAL	—	—	—	2,500	—	2,500

(continued)

TABLE 9—DISTRIBUTION OF PARASTATAL PROJECTS BY EXECUTING ORGANISATION: 1966/67—1970/71—continued
(Capital Expenditure)

Code No.	Name of Parastatal Organization and Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67— 1970/71
61 09-61-01 16-61-01	EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK Office Block for the East African Development Bank Housing for East African Development Bank Staff	— — —	— — —	2,450 1,040 3,490	4,550 1,560 6,110	— — —	7,000 2,600 9,600
62 08-62-01 08-62-02 08-62-03 04-62-04 08-62-05 08-62-06 08-62-07 16-62-08	EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS CORPORATION Development of existing Railway lines and related Installations Purchase of additional Locomotives Purchase of additional Railway Wagons Development of Railway Workshop Plant Jinja Train Ferry Terminal Marine Services East African Railways Road Services East African Railways Corporation Staff Quarters	14,500 10,000 19,500 1,500 2,300 — 500 3,000	18,500 16,000 25,000 1,500 800 250 500 3,500	15,000 15,500 18,500 2,000 — 750 — 2,500	15,000 8,000 12,500 1,500 — 1,000 250 2,000	17,500 3,000 13,000 1,000 — 1,000 550 1,500	80,500 52,500 88,500 7,500 3,100 3,000 1,800 12,500
63	TOTAL	51,300	66,050	54,250	40,250	37,550	249,400
64 08-64-01 08-64-02 04-64-03 11-64-04 08-64-05 08-64-06	EAST AFRICAN HARBOURS CORPORATION New Aircraft and Aircraft Modifications Kampala Airways Terminal Building Aircraft Engine Overhaul Workshop Airways Training Centre Airways Sales Offices Airways Communications and Sundry Projects and Replacements	63,150 — — 150 1,200	13,850 500 100 1,250	14,650 1,000 2,100 150 1,650	33,750 2,000 1,600 2,500 1,650	33,500 1,000 2,500 150 1,450	158,900 4,000 4,200 5,000 700 7,200
	TOTAL	64,500	15,700	19,550	41,650	38,600	180,000

(continued)

TABLE 9—DISTRIBUTION OF PARASTATAL PROJECTS BY EXECUTING ORGANIZATION: 1966/67—1970/71—continued
(Capital Expenditure)

Code No.	Name of Parastatal Organization and Project	Shs.'000					1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67— 1970/71
		1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71		
65	EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION							
08-65-01	New Sub-Post Offices and the Up-grading of Sub-Post Offices to Departmental Status	37	64	122	149	161	533	
08-65-02	Miscellaneous Postal Equipment and additional Private Postal Boxes	103	107	65	82	89	446	
08-65-03	Development of Telephone Exchanges	545	2,438	3,613	4,660	5,013	16,269	
08-65-04	Development of Main Trunk Telephone Network	4,724	6,520	4,208	3,333	2,865	21,650	
08-65-05	Expansion of the Subscribers' Telephone Network	1,460	2,800	2,837	3,218	3,780	14,095	
08-65-06	Expansion and Improvement of the Telegraph System	363	473	755	936	497	3,024	
08-65-07	New Post Office/Telephone Exchange Buildings and Building Alterations	3,301	2,402	1,149	890	680	8,422	
	TOTAL	10,533	14,804	12,749	13,268	13,085	64,439	
	GRAND TOTAL	205,296	213,781	269,028	491,063	505,605	1,684,773	

NOTES:—1. U.D.C. Projects undertaken jointly with private concerns are omitted from the Table.

2. Where necessary, data has been converted from a Calendar-Year basis to a Financial-Year basis by simple averaging.

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

West Nile Tea Project: 01-31-01, 04-31-02

Agricultural Enterprises Ltd. (A.E.L.) have already acquired some 3,000 acres of land in the Zeu area (south-west of Arua, West Nile) on which it is planned to establish a 1,000-acre tea estate, complete with factory and ancillary buildings. The construction of the factory (with a planned capacity of 1.4 million pounds of black tea per annum) will commence in 1970 and be completed in 1971.

(a) Agricultural Development: 01-31-01

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1966*	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	TOTAL 1966-1971
Shs. 49	Shs. 260	Shs. 3,260	Shs. 2,000	Shs. 2,339	Shs. 892	Shs. 8,800

* Half the total expenditure during the year.

(b) Tea Factory Development: 01-31-02

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1966*	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	TOTAL 1966-1971
Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 861	Shs. 308	Shs. 1,169

* Half the total expenditure during the year.

**Development of existing Agricultural Enterprises Ltd.
Tea Estates: 01-31-03 to 01-31-10 and 04-31-11 to 04-31-18**

At present, the Agricultural Enterprises Ltd. (A.E.L.) runs the following eight tea estates and factories: Ankole Tea Co., Bugambe Plantation Co., Kigezi Plantation Co., Kiko Tea Co., Muzizi Tea Plantation Co., Mwenge Tea Co., Salama Estate and Solutea Ltd. Over a period of seven years, a total of some 8,000 acres of tea have been developed on these estates and seven black tea factories, with a combined capacity of over 20 million pounds per annum, have been established. In addition, A.E.L. operates an "instant tea" factory, with a capacity of 120 tons per annum.

The initial planned development of all these estates is nearing completion, although about one-third of the total acreage has still to be brought into bearing. Apart from the Bugambe estate, where about 300 acres were to be planted in 1968, no expansion in acreage is anticipated during the Second Five-Year Plan. Nevertheless, considerable development expenditure is being undertaken in order to bring the whole group of estates through a period of consolidation. Expenditure is also being incurred in extending and improving all the tea factories on these estates. Moreover, a second factory is being erected by the Mwenge Tea Co.

(continued)

DEVELOPMENT OF EXISTING AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES LTD. ESTATES
ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(a) Agricultural Development

Code	Estate	1966*	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL 1966- 1971	Shs.'000
01-31-03	Ankole Tea Co.	143	90	416	40	840	190	1,719	
01-31-04	Bugembe Plantation Co.	1,041	1,745	1,899	650	260	65	5,660	
01-31-05	Kigezi Plantation Co.	231	153	—	50	140	46	620	
01-31-06	Kiko Tea Co.	275	2	55	36	—	390	758	
01-31-07	Muzizi Tea Plantation Co.	960	1,108	480	—	22	60	2,608	
01-31-08	Mwenge Tea Co.	996	1,713	499	400	100	395	4,025	
01-31-09	Salaama Estate	252	528	416	200	—	40	1,536	
01-31-10	Solutea Ltd.	19	31	24	20	20	10	124	
	TOTAL	3,917	5,370	3,789	1,396	1,382	1,196	17,050	

• Half the total expenditure during the year.

(b) Tea Factory Development

Code	Factory	1966*	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	TOTAL 1966- 1971	Shs.'000
04-31-11	Ankole Tea Co.	122	50	284	—	—	—	456	
04-31-12	Bugembe Plantation Co.	191	156	321	1,210	740	235	2,853	
04-31-13	Kigezi Plantation Co.	44	27	—	50	40	345	506	
04-31-14	Kiko Tea Co.	168	238	125	704	—	—	1,235	
04-31-15	Muzizi Tea Plantation Co.	733	92	441	—	460	—	1,726	
04-31-16	Mwenge Tea Co.	301	287	221	2,416	740	247	4,212	
04-31-17	Salaama Estate	56	172	464	200	100	10	1,002	
04-31-18	Solutea Ltd.	20	176	277	80	80	40	673	
	TOTAL	1,635	1,198	2,133	4,660	2,160	877	12,663	

• Half the total expenditure during the year.

Mubuku Pilot Irrigation Scheme: 01-31-19

The United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.) jointly with the Uganda Development Corporation (U.D.C.), which operate through the Toro Development Company, are running a pilot irrigation scheme at Mubuku, near Kasese, in Toro District. The scheme aims at assessing the economics of large-scale irrigation and to evolve management techniques that would be applicable to large agricultural settlement schemes. This scheme has been operating since 1964 and it was originally intended that it should be completed in July 1968 but, due to various problems, it is now planned to extend the scheme by another sixteen months.

There is a total area of some 12,000 acres earmarked for future development but the actual pilot scheme is operating on only 1,000 acres.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

						Shs. '000
1966*	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL 1966-1971
Shs. 349	Shs. 602	Shs. 390	Shs. 390	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 1,731

* One half of the total expenditure for the year.

Development Programme of the Uganda Livestock Industries Ltd.: 02-31-20

The Uganda Livestock Industries Ltd. (U.L.I.) is a main subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation. It is engaged in the production of beef and milk on its ranches and dairy farms. The company at present has on hand a total of about 19,000 beef-cattle on ranches at Aswa in Acholi, Kiryana in Bunyoro, Kyampisi in Bunyoro, and Maruzi in Lango. It is planned to increase the total stock of cattle on these ranches to 45,000 head. U.L.I. operates dairy farms at Nansana and Nkajja in Buganda. It is intended to wind up the Nkajja Farm during 1969 and to transfer the cattle on this farm elsewhere.

The expenditure estimates below relate to the purchase of livestock, and the provision of additional facilities (such as water supplies, fencing, dipping and spraying facilities) on the company's ranches and farms.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

						Shs. '000
1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	TOTAL 1966-1971
Shs. 760	Shs. 1,200	Shs. 4,080	Shs. 3,520	Shs. 3,620	Shs. 1,720	Shs. 14,900

* One half of the total expenditure during the year.

Meat Processing Factory: 04-31-21

In 1966, Uganda Meat Packers Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation) embarked on the erection of a factory to process meat products. The factory is located at Soroti and is thus ideally situated relatively to the biggest cattle areas of Uganda—Teso, Lango and Karamoja.

The factory, whose capacity is estimated at 80,000 head of cattle per annum, is to start production in 1969. About 80 per cent of the cattle will come from Uganda, and the rest from Kenya and the Sudan. The main products of the factory will be canned meat, meat extracts, and frozen meat. By-products will include hides, meat meal, tallow, bones, etc. Most of the output of the factory is to be exported.

Apart from contributing directly to Uganda's foreign exchange earnings, the operation of the factory will result in a reduction in the country's meat imports, and will provide a ready market for a large number of cattle farmers in the country.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 6,000	Shs. 8,000	Shs. 4,200	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 18,200

Animal Feeds Factory: 04-31-22

A factory producing animal feeds started operations at Jinja in 1967. It is run by Uganda Feeds Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation) and, at present, produces ten different types of animal feeds. When the factory begins to work at full capacity, it will produce over 8,000 tons of 40 different types of feeds per annum.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 1,880	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 1,880

Extension of the Nyanza Textile Factory: 04-31-23

At present, this factory manufactures plain dyed fabrics, as do all other factories in East Africa. At the same time, Uganda continues to import printed cotton textile fabrics. It is planned to expand Nyanza textile factory at Jinja in order to more fully meet the demand for cotton fabrics and also raise the factory's profitability. Plans include the addition of a printing department, with a capacity of 7.3 million square yards of printed fabrics per annum, and the installation of equipment for the production of steam through the utilization of fuel oil instead of electricity. The total capacity of the factory will remain the same as at present. The diversification mentioned above will generate employment for about 230 persons.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	<i>Shs.</i> '000 TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> 2,193	<i>Shs.</i> 6,472	<i>Shs.</i> 6,000	<i>Shs.</i> 6,000	<i>Shs.</i> 20,665

New Cotton Spinning Mill: 04-31-24

One of the most important tasks in the economic development of developing countries is the substitution of exports of raw materials by exports of manufactured products. In pursuit of this goal, it is planned to establish a cotton spinning mill at Lira, which will produce over 8 million pounds of combed, high-quality, cotton yarn annually for the knitwear industry and for exports. There will be installed at the mill 60,000 spinning and 20,000 twisting spindles. Over 1,600 new jobs will be created in a cotton-producing district with a low level of industrial development. The mill will consume about 40 million kWh. of electric power per year and 240,000 gallons of water per day. Putting this project into production will make it possible to increase Uganda's net earnings of foreign exchange by about 27 million shillings per annum, and will create favourable conditions for the future development of a knitwear industry, which might export some of its products.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	<i>Shs.</i> '000 TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> 43,400	<i>Shs.</i> 40,000	<i>Shs.</i> 83,400

Extension of the Garment Factory: 04-31-25

It is planned to expand the garment factory of the United Garment Industry Ltd., a subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation. In addition to dress shirts, the factory will produce trousers, men's shorts, children's shorts, men's vests and briefs, and ladies' items. This expansion will not only lead to import savings but will also generate over 800 new jobs.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67 - 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 4,625	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 4,625

Tannery Project: 04-31-26

A tannery is to be constructed at Soroti by the Uganda Development Corporation. It will produce tanned leather mainly for the Uganda market but also later, as the quality of the hides and skins improve, for export. The final scale of the project has yet to be decided, and it is likely that, at any rate in the beginning, the plant will operate on a relatively small scale.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67 - 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 1,000	Shs. 3,000	Shs. 4,000

Extension of the Phosphate Fertilizer Plant: 04-31-27

This factory is owned by Tororo Industrial Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (TICAF), a subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation. For a number of years, it has been producing single superphosphate fertilizers. The rated capacity of the existing plant is 25,000 tons of fertilizer with a 20 to 21 per cent water soluble phosphorous pentoxide content.

It is planned to replace the present factory with a plant producing a total of about 25,000 to 30,000 tons of triple superphosphates (containing 46.4 per cent of water soluble phosphorous pentoxide) and ammonium phosphate (containing 12 per cent nitrogen and 48 per cent phosphorous pentoxide). The new plant will employ about 450 persons.

As the production of phosphate fertilizers requires considerable quantities of sulphuric acid, it is planned to include, in the fertilizer complex, a sulphuric acid plant with an annual capacity of 60,000 tons. Of this, 4,000 tons per annum will be available for sale to outside consumers. The production of sulphuric acid will be based on pyrites from Kilembe rather than on imported sulphur, as has been the case in the past.

Depending on the conclusion of favourable marketing arrangements, the construction of the extension is expected to start in 1969. By 1971, the new factory should be in operation.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 50,000	Shs. 45,000	Shs. 95,000

Lake Katwe Salt Project: 04-31-28

For a long time now, it has been recognized that Lake Katwe, in Toro, could be an important source of common salt and other salts. Indeed, small-scale operators have extracted salt from the Lake for many decades, using rather primitive techniques.

A detailed study of the feasibility of separating and processing one or more of the salts in the Lake into other chemical products is being carried out. The Geological Survey and Mines Department has completed a detailed composition and tonnage survey of the Lake Katwe salts. This survey has established that total salt deposits in the Lake amount to about 22 million tons.

Depending on the results of the feasibility study, it is expected that considerable amounts of money may be invested in the extraction and processing of the salts.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 3,000	Shs. 13,000	Shs. 16,000

Carbon Dioxide Plant: 04-31-29

This plant was constructed in 1967, at Port Bell, and is operated by Carbonite Ltd., a subsidiary company of the Uganda Development Corporation. The plant has a capacity of 150 lb. per hour of carbon dioxide of 99 per cent purity and it operates with imported raw materials—diesel oil. Almost all of the carbon dioxide produced at present is sold to soft drink bottlers, but it is anticipated that increasing amounts will, in the future, be sold for refrigeration purposes.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. 455	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 455

Extension of the Starch Factory, Lira: 04-31-30

This factory is run by the Lango Development Company, a subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation. It processes cassava roots for the manufacture of high-grade starch for sale—mainly to the textile and food industries. The plant has a capacity to produce six to seven tons of starch per 3-shift day.

During the period 1969 to 1971, it is planned to install machinery for the production of glucose, chips and flour—all from cassava roots. On the basis of preliminary estimates, additional capacity will be installed for 3 tons of glucose, 12 tons of chips and 7 tons of flour per 3-shift day.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 940	Shs. 740	Shs. 400	Shs. 200	Shs. 200	Shs. 2,480

Second Cement Factory: 04-31-31

Uganda Cement Industries Ltd., a subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation, is setting up a cement plant at Hima, near Kasese. The initial capacity of the factory will be 100,000 tons per annum, which is designed to be extended to 300,000 tons per annum when the market requires. The construction of the factory started in 1967 and is to be completed towards the end of 1969.

The production of the new factory will supplement that of the Tororo cement factory which is, at present, working at full capacity, and which is faced with rapidly decreasing reserves of limestone.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE*

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. 14,048	Shs. 20,000	Shs. 10,000	Shs. —	Shs. 44,048

Integrated Iron and Steel Project: 04-31-32

This project should make a major contribution to the modernization of the country's economic structure. A preliminary feasibility study has shown that Uganda has the necessary power and raw material resources for the implementation of a profitable iron and steel plant. The results of the final feasibility study will be available early in 1969. The capacity of the plant and the composition of the final products are likely to be in accordance with either of the following two variants.

	<i>Variant "A"</i>	<i>Variant "B"</i>
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Sheets and Plates ...	65,000	60,000
Bars ...	—	25,000
Shapes ...	—	15,000
Ingots ...	37,640	—
<i>Total Annual Capacity:</i>	<u>102,640</u>	<u>100,000</u>

Variant "A" assumes the supply of billet-ingots to Kenya and Tanzania rolling mills. The location of the plant has not yet been decided. Two places are under consideration: Tororo and Jinja. Tororo has all the advantages over Jinja, except in respect of water supply. It will take about one year to make all the drawings for the plant in detail. Construction may then start in 1970, and could be completed in 1972 or early 1973.

The basic inputs for the plant—namely, iron ore, charcoal, limestone and power—will be obtained locally. The output of the factory is estimated at approximately Shs. 120 million per annum, of which Shs. 80 to 90 million will be in the form of exports to Kenya and Tanzania. More than 1,000 jobs will be created at the plant, not counting those that will be created as a result of the mining of iron ore and limestone and the production of charcoal.

Total capital expenditure for the erection of the plant is estimated at Shs. 260 to 300 million, but only about Shs. 180 million is likely to be incurred during the Second Five-Year Plan.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					<i>Shs. '000</i>
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> 195*	<i>Shs.</i> 78,320	<i>Shs.</i> 100,000	<i>Shs.</i> 178,515

* Expenditure on preliminary investigation and detailed planning.

Uganda Hotels Development Projects: 09-31-33 to 09-31-38

Uganda Hotels, a subsidiary of Uganda Development Corporation, has been active in hotel development and will embark upon several new investments in the future. Work on the re-building and expansion of Paraa Lodge in the Murchison Falls Park (46 new beds) and Mweya Safari Lodge in Queen Elizabeth Park (36 new beds), which was started before the Plan period, was completed in 1966/67. At Chobe and Mweya, small swimming pools have been constructed.

At Paraa a shortage of accommodation is now developing and it is planned to construct a further 50-bed extension as soon as possible. In addition, it is proposed that Uganda Hotels build a completely new Lodge in the Murchison Falls Park, probably with 100 beds. At Gulu it is intended to expand accommodation at the Acholi Inn by 40 beds towards the end of the Plan period, designing for further expansion at later date with the package tourist trade particularly in mind. In the Kampala/Entebbe area it is not proposed that Uganda Hotels should be involved in further expansion of hotel capacity. The Lake Victoria Hotel at Entebbe, however, is undergoing extensive modernization and re-decoration.

(continued)

UGANDA HOTELS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Estimated Capital Expenditure

Shs. '000

Code No.	Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
09-31-33	Modernization and Expansion of Paria Lodge	2,600	—	800	800	—	4,200
09-31-34	Modernization and Expansion of Mwya Lodge	4,000	180	—	—	—	4,180
09-31-35	Modernization of Chobe Lodge	180	—	—	—	—	180
09-31-36	New Murchison Park Lodge	—	—	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
09-31-37	Modernization of Lake Victoria Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
09-31-38	Expansion of Acholi Inn	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	2,000
	TOTAL	6,780	180	1,800	3,800	3,000	15,560

Catering Rest-house: 09-31-39

It is proposed that the Uganda Development Corporation should construct small hotels in a number of up-country towns, where at present such accommodation is inadequate. These units will provide comfortable but simple and not too expensive accommodation, with catering. They will have about 25 beds each. At five locations (Arua, Kitgum, Lira, Soroti and Moroto) the new units will replace the existing rest-houses. In addition, a sixth unit will be set up in the Kidepo Valley National Park. It is intended that this latter hotel will complement the accommodation to be made available at the Apoka Lodge.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs.'000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
—	—	3,700	3,700	—	7,400

Uganda Wildlife Development Ltd. Development Projects: 09-31-40, 09-31-41

Uganda Wildlife Development, a subsidiary of Uganda Development Corporation, is mainly concerned with the organization of hunting safaris. It is intended that this activity should be expanded as much as is consistent with the requirements of conservation. Uganda Wildlife Development owns and operates the hunting lodge at Semliki in Toro Game Reserve. It is proposed to expand this lodge to cater for the non-hunting, as well as the hunting, visitor. Tented accommodation is to be demolished and will be replaced by permanent buildings with an additional capacity of 40 beds. The lodge at Semliki has the particular advantage that there is an air strip close by, making access very easy.

At Lake Nyamusingire in the Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda Wildlife Development is to construct a "Tree-Tops" Lodge, which is intended to provide an additional focus of interest for tourists. To start with, it is likely that provision will be made for 32 beds, with the possibility of expansion to 50 beds

(continued)

UGANDA WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT LTD.—DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Estimated Capital Expenditure

Shs.'000

Code No.	Project	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	Total 1966/67— 1970/71
09-31-40	Expansion of Semliki Lodge	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	2,000
09-31-41	New Treetops Lodge	—	—	1,800	800	—	2,600
	Total	—	—	2,800	1,800	—	4,600

DAIRY INDUSTRY CORPORATION

Milk Collecting Centres: 09-32-01

A key link in the programme to increase the supply of domestically produced milk in Uganda is the provision of milk collecting centres. The establishment of these centres greatly facilitates the marketing of milk in the urban areas and, at the same time, ensures that quality is controlled. At each centre, milk cooling equipment is installed in order to ensure that milk reaches the consumer in good condition.

In 1966/67, eleven centres were built by the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries. Seven of these were situated in towns, in existing buildings and the remaining four were built near Kampala. In 1967/68, the Dairy Industry Corporation built ten more centres, and installed machinery at one further location. In addition, during these two years, collecting centres have been established by the Corporation, and by groups of farmers, using either a rented building or no building at all, and operating without cooling equipment. A major part of the Corporation's strategy will be to make a start in providing buildings and equipment at those centres. At the same time, the Corporation will continue to establish and encourage the establishment of centres without their own buildings or equipment, with a view to providing such buildings and equipment as soon as is justified by the supply of milk at those locations. The following table shows the rate at which the Corporation plans to provide buildings for centres during the rest of the Plan period:

1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
39	32	6

Nearly all the centres to be built will contain bulk farm tanks of 400-gallon capacity. It is expected that the centres will largely be self-financed, through a cess on the producers who use this marketing facility. In addition to the cost of erecting and equipping the centres themselves, the estimates below also cover the cost of vehicles for the transport of milk.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000					
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 220	Shs. 800	Shs. 2,200	Shs. 2,440	Shs. 660	Shs. 6,320

Kampala Milk Processing Plant I: 04-32-02

In March 1968, the milk processing plant in Kampala was taken over from the Uganda Milk Processing Company by the Dairy Industry Corporation. Compensation of about Shs. 1,080,000 has been paid. This plant has a capacity of 2,500 gallons per day on a single shift. As an interim measure, before the large Kampala plant comes into operation, the plant is to be expanded to a capacity of about 9,500 gallons per day.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. 1,080*	Shs. 275	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 1,355

* Purchase of plant from Uganda Milk Processing Company.

Kampala Milk Processing Plant II: 04-32-03

At present, Kampala is heavily dependent on milk imports from Kenya. In order to increase the availability of locally produced milk on the Kampala market, there is a need for increased processing capacity. At the present time, there is a processing plant with a daily capacity of 2,500 gallons which cannot cope with all the local milk which is supplied to it. The supply of locally produced milk has greatly increased since the establishment of milk collecting centres. It is therefore proposed that the Dairy Industry Corporation should build a new processing plant for Kampala, with a daily capacity of 30,000 gallons. The intention is to use processing capacity which is not taken up by locally produced milk to process raw milk from Kenya. There are two advantages in building a plant of such large capacity. First, it achieves a measure of import substitution. Imported Kenya milk will be processed in Kampala rather than in Kenya. Secondly, as local production grows, imports of raw milk from Kenya can be cut back. The plant will operate at, or near, full capacity for its entire life and, at the same time, lack of capacity will not be a constraint on local production for several years. It is expected that the new plant will start operation in 1970/71. It is hoped that, in the more distant future, milk by-products will be manufactured at the new plant.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 3,700	Shs. 3,700	Shs. —	Shs. 7,400

Mbale Milk Processing Plant: 04-32-04

As a result of the banning of Kenya milk in the Eastern Region (except Jinja), the Dairy Industry Corporation plans to establish a milk processing plant in Mbale, capable of handling the ever-increasing milk supply from Teso, Bugisu, Sebei and Bukedi districts. The plant will have a single shift capacity of 6,000 gallons per day and is expected to be at full capacity operation by the end of the Plan period.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 2,000	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 2,000

UGANDA TEA GROWERS' CORPORATION

The Smallholder Tea Development Scheme: 01-33-01

This Scheme is the major undertaking through which the Uganda Tea Growers' Corporation (U.T.G.C.) endeavours to promote greater participation by Ugandan Africans in the tea-growing industry. Under the Scheme, the U.T.G.C. distributes to qualified smallholders planting material and fertilizers on credit terms. The Corporation also provides leaf inspection and collection services and the transportation of green leaf to processing factories. The U.T.G.C. levies a charge on the growers for the services it renders.

New tea planting under this Scheme began in 1966/67 and it is expected there will be a total of about 9,400 acres planted by the end of the Plan period. Annual output in 1970/71 is estimated at 27.0 million pounds of green leaf or 5.9 million pounds of made tea. The total acreage and output under the Scheme will be considerably larger than this as the Scheme also covers smallholdings already established before the creation of the U.T.G.C. In connection with this Scheme, the U.T.G.C. has established a training centre to cater both for smallholders and staff engaged in tea extension services. The U.T.G.C. actively encourages the formation of co-operative societies of tea growers which will ultimately take over at least some of the main functions of the Corporation.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE^a

						Shs. '000
1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL 1966-1971
Shs. —	Shs. 2,361	Shs. 6,526	Shs. 8,387	Shs. 5,001	Shs. 1,724 [†]	Shs. 23,998

^a Excluding expenditure on the development of tea roads.

[†] One half of the total expenditure during the year.

Tea Factories for the Uganda Tea Growers' Corporation: 04-33-02 to 04-33-04

In its initial years of operation, the Uganda Tea Growers' Corporation (U.T.G.C.) did not own any factories for the processing of tea grown under the Smallholder Tea Development Scheme. Such tea is at present collected by the Corporation for delivery at factories owned either by Agricultural Enterprises Ltd. (A.E.L.) or by private firms, where it is processed for a charge. This arrangement has not worked entirely satisfactorily, as occasionally the factories do not have the spare capacity to handle tea other than from their respective estates. In any case, it is Government policy that the smallholder tea growers should ultimately own adequate facilities for processing their entire production of green leaf. In pursuance of this objective, the U.T.G.C. is setting up a number of factories specifically for the processing of smallholder green leaf. Initially, these factories will be managed by A.E.L. under an agency agreement. Ultimately, however, the intention is that the tea growers co-operatives themselves will own and run the factories.

For the immediate future, the U.T.G.C. plans to erect six processing factories in all but, during the Second Five-Year Plan, work will start on only three of them. Two of these will be at Munobwa/Kiko in Toro and at Mwenge/Kijura in Toro and one at Kyamuhunga in Ankole. Each factory will be erected in three phases, with an ultimate capacity of 3 to 4.5 million pounds of black tea per annum. By 1970, the factories at Kyamuhunga and Mwenge/Kijura will be in production. The factory at Munobwa/Kiko will start production in 1971.

(continued)

TEA FACTORIES FOR THE UGANDA TEA GROWERS' CORPORATION: 04-33-02 to 04-33-04 (continued)

Shs. '000

TEA FACTORIES FOR THE UGANDA TEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION							
Code	Name of Factory	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	Total 1966/67- 1970/71
04-33-02	Kyamuhunga	—	—	1,480	2,963	—	4,443
04-33-03	Munohwa/Kiko	—	—	—	—	2,220	2,220
04-33-04	Mwenge/Kijura	—	—	2,220	2,223	—	4,443
	TOTAL	—	—	3,700	5,186	2,220	11,106

UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD

Murchison Falls Power Station: 06-34-01

The main undertaking to increase the generation of electric power in Uganda is to be the construction of a hydro-electric power station near Murchison Falls on the River Nile. The ultimate capacity of this plant will be 600,000 kW but this is to be installed in stages and, indeed, the station will not begin to generate power during the Second Five-Year Plan.

During the first stage of development, the construction of tunnels and other underground work on the station will be carried out. Also two generating sets, with a combined capacity of 104,000 kW, will be installed. The second stage will involve the construction of a dam across the Nile and this will raise the capacity of the station to 150,000 kW. These first two stages of development will take about five years to complete. After this, subsequent development will involve mainly the installation of additional generating sets. In the planning of this power plant, utmost care is being taken not to mar any of the tourist attractions of the Murchison Falls National Park.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE*

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 100	Shs. 600	Shs. 9,000	Shs. 38,000	Shs. 65,500	Shs. 113,200

* A considerable amount of the total expenditure will be incurred during subsequent Plan periods.

Owen Falls Power Station: 06-34-02

For about a decade and a half now, the Owen Falls Power Station has been the main source of electric power in Uganda. The potential of the station has been exploited in stages, with a view to keeping in step with demand for power. Just before the start of the Second Five-Year Plan the ninth generating set was installed, which boosted the station's installed capacity to 135,000 kW. In July 1968, an additional generating set was commissioned. This was the tenth and last set at the station and it brought the station to its nominal capacity of 150,000 kW. Taking into account the possibility of temporary overloading of each generator, the station does in fact now have an installed capacity of approximately 170,000 kW. No further extensions are planned at this station.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	<i>Shs.</i> '000 TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
<i>Shs.</i> 2,800	<i>Shs.</i> 8,000	<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> 10,800

Minor Power Stations: 06-34-03

In addition to the Owen Falls Power Station, the Uganda Electricity Board operates a number of small hydro- and diesel-power stations in various parts of the country. The capacity of these minor stations adds up to just over 5,500 kW. These stations play an important role in the programme of rural electricity supply and they are therefore being developed further during the Plan period. Development envisaged in this connection involves the extension of the Arua Power Station and the stations at Moyo, Kitgum, Mubende and elsewhere.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	<i>Shs.</i> '000 TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
<i>Shs.</i> 740	<i>Shs.</i> 600	<i>Shs.</i> 600	<i>Shs.</i> 600	<i>Shs.</i> 600	<i>Shs.</i> 3,140

Power Transmission and Distribution System: 06-34-04

The construction of a 132 kv transmission line (with wooden poles) from Soroti to Lira is to be started in 1969. This will, amongst other things, ensure the availability of an adequate power supply for the proposed spinning mill at Lira. Initially, the line will operate at 66 kv.

Electricity from the Murchison Falls Power Station will be carried to the main consumption centres along two new main high voltage transmission lines. One will be a 275 kv double-circuit line from Murchison to Kampala via Masindi. The construction of this line will start in 1971 so that it is in place at the time of commissioning the power station. The second line will be a 220 kv or 275 kv line connecting Murchison Falls and Lira. The construction of this latter line will begin in the Third Plan period. When these two lines are completed, Uganda's electricity transmission system will have attained an entirely new level of quality and reliability.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, about 1,000 miles of distribution lines, with a voltage of less than 132 kv, are to be constructed. Of these, over 200 miles were already completed during the first two years of the Plan.

Under this project, provision is also made for the erection of sub-stations, mains, and investment in administrative facilities (such as buildings and vehicles) associated with the transmission and distribution of electric power.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 9,900	Shs. 11,800	Shs. 14,800	Shs. 33,800	Shs. 52,800	Shs. 123,100

NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION

Building Programme of the National Housing Corporation: 16-35-01 to 16-36-06 and 15-35-07

During the First Five-Year Plan, the National Housing Corporation started on a programme of low-cost housing in various parts of the country. Due to a shortage of funds, this programme was not satisfactorily completed. In some cases houses were left at foundation level, while in others estates were established but were not provided with essential services such as roads and water. About Shs. 2 million is provided to complete this programme. Of this, about Shs. 16 million will be spent for services and Shs. 400,000 for completion of houses in Kabale and Fort Portal.

In addition, the National Housing Corporation is undertaking an extensive programme of erecting houses of various grades in all towns in the country. During the first two years of the Plan, the following houses have been erected or started:

- 39 low-cost houses at Jinja;
- 59 low-cost houses at Mulago;
- 50 low-cost houses at Tororo and Fort Portal;
- 43 staff houses at Bugolobi;
- 150 flats at Bukoto; and
- 170 maisonettes at Arua (8), Bugolobi (32), Gulu (12), Hoima (12), Jinja (30), Kabale (10), Kitgum (4), Lira (12), Mbale (14), Mbarara (12), Moyo (6), Soroti (10) and Tororo (8).

During the remaining years of the Plan period, work will start on:

- 69 low-cost houses at Arua;
- 75 low-cost houses at Bombo;
- 90 low-cost houses at Fort Portal;
- 84 low-cost houses at Gulu;
- 69 low-cost houses at Hoima;
- 2,898 low-cost houses at Jinja;
- 75 low-cost houses at Kabale;
- 21 low-cost houses at Kapchorwa;
- 75 low-cost houses at Kasese;
- 69 low-cost houses at Lira;
- 75 low-cost houses at Masaka;
- 81 low-cost houses at Mbale;

(continued)

66 low-cost houses at Mbarara;
75 low-cost houses at Moroto;
21 low-cost houses at Moyo;
36 low-cost houses at Mpigi;
36 low-cost houses at Mubende;
2,995 low-cost houses at Mulago;
63 low-cost houses at Soroti;
729 low-cost houses at Tororo;
250 flats at Bukoto;
the Kireka Satellite Town; and on the
Nakasero High-density Housing Scheme.

In addition, the Corporation has already embarked upon the construction of a huge office tower block in Kampala. The building, to be known as "The Crested Towers", was started in 1966/67 and is expected to be completed in 1968/69.

(continued)

BUILDING PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION—(continued)

Estimated Capital Expenditure

Code	Project	Shs. '000					
		1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	Total 1966/67- 1970/71
16-35-01	Low-cost Housing	626	1,212	25,694	25,694	25,694	78,920
16-35-02	Staff Housing (Rugolohi)	3,434	—	—	—	—	3,434
16-35-03	Flats (Bukoto)	—	6,060	9,090	—	—	15,150
16-35-04	Maisonettes	—	9,090	—	—	—	9,090
16-35-05	Kirekire Satellite Town	—	—	—	20,200	20,200	40,400
16-35-06	Nakasero High Density Housing	12,500	12,500	10,100	20,200	20,200	50,500
15-35-07	The Crested Towers Building	—	—	5,000	—	—	30,000
	Total	16,560	28,862	40,884	66,094	66,094	227,494

COFFEE MARKETING BOARD

Coffee Processing and Storage Unit: 04-36-01

In 1964, the Coffee Marketing Board started the erection, in Kampala, of a central processing and storage unit, which is expected to be completed in mid-1969. The twin objectives of the Unit are to enhance the quality of Uganda's coffee, through the application of advanced processing and storage techniques, and the provision of adequate storage space in Uganda, especially in view of the possibility that in future the Board may have to carry much larger stocks of coffee. The processing at the Unit will consist of drying, colour-sorting, polishing and grading. Processing and storage capacity is planned at 120,000 tons per annum and 30,000 tons per annum, respectively.

The operation of the Unit is expected to result in greater saleability of the country's coffee and considerable savings in rentals for storage space in Kenya. In addition, about 700 persons will be employed at the Unit.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE*

Shs. '000

1966†	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL 1966-1971
Shs. 4,869	Shs. 4,529	Shs. 11,079	Shs. 293	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 20,770

* Over Shs. 15 million was incurred during the First Plan period.

† One half of the total expenditure during the year.

Coffee Godown—Mombasa: 09-36-02

In 1966/67, the Coffee Marketing Board purchased a godown in Mombasa from the Lint Marketing Board. This will supplement the godown which the Coffee Marketing Board owns in Kampala.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000

1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 7,900	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 7,900

Office Block in Obote Avenue, Kampala: 15-36-03

The Coffee and Lint Marketing Boards are jointly building an office block in Kampala, which is intended to provide accommodation for the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Co-operatives (who will pay a commercial rent to the Boards). The plot for the building was acquired in 1965/66 for a premium of Shs. 250,000 and an annual rent of Shs. 10,000. The two Boards have jointly met the cost of the purchase of the land and the preparation of the building plans. However, the construction works are being fully financed by the Coffee Marketing Board, which will be reimbursed by the Lint Marketing Board to the extent of half the cost. The building is expected to be completed in 1968/69.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. 3,580	Shs. 6,160	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 9,740

LINT MARKETING BOARD

Lint Godown—Mombasa: 09-37-01

The Lint Marketing Board has just completed the erection of a new godown in Mombasa to replace the one which they sold to the Coffee Marketing Board. The new godown has a capacity of 50-60,000 bales of lint. Construction started late in 1966 and was completed in mid-1968.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE*

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 3,000	Shs. 5,500	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 8,500

* Excludes about Shs. 1 million (spent on acquiring land and preparing plans) which was incurred before the Plan period.

PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

Capital Expenditure Programme of the Produce Marketing Board: 09-38-01, 09-38-02

The successful sale of agricultural produce, especially in the export market, depends to a large extent on the quality of the produce. It is therefore planned to establish a Storage and Produce Quality Unit to serve the Produce Marketing Board. The Unit will provide the Board with technical and scientific support required for efficient produce handling, storage and quality control. This will be achieved by the provision of properly trained staff and adequate equipment to enable the Unit to undertake applied research, demonstration and training in the field of handling, storage and quality control of agricultural products. The Unit will be responsible for the efficient operation of the Central and Regional Laboratories and Pilot Storage Centres. The Central Laboratory and Pilot Storage Centre will be at Kampala, while the Regional ones will be sited at Tororo, Mbarara and Gulu. At all these centres, warehouse facilities are to be provided. It is planned to establish, eventually, a total storage capacity for 75,000 to 100,000 tons of agricultural produce. Present plans are to construct fully automatic silos in Kampala and bag storage warehouses elsewhere.

(a) Storage and Produce Quality Unit: 09-38-01

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE*

1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67 1970/71
Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs 3,239	Shs 1,021	Shs 4,260

(b) Other Capital Expenditure of the Produce Marketing Board, 09-38-02

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE†

1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67 1970/71
Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs 2,201	Shs 79	Shs 2,280

* A considerable amount of expenditure is to be carried forward to the Third Plan.
† Buildings, stores, etc.

NATIONAL TRADING CORPORATION

Development Programme of the National Trading Corporation: 09-39

In 1967/68, the National Trading Corporation (N.T.C.) took over the importation (where applicable) and distribution of onions, salt, rice, ghee, spring balances, fish-nets, sugar, cement, aluminium-ware products, hoes, shirts, steel windows and door frames, wines and spirits, and edible oils. During the remainder of the Plan period, depending on the results of market surveys, the Corporation will take on additional products at regular intervals.

At the moment, the N.T.C. is renting godowns in Kampala, Gulu, Jinja, Kasese, Mbale and Tororo. It is planned, in the interests of long-run economy, for the Corporation to erect (or buy) its own godowns in all these centres. Three godowns will thus be built, or bought, in Kampala and one each in Gulu, Jinja, Kasese, Mbale and Tororo. In order to improve the distributive coverage of the country, additional godowns will be provided in Kabale, Lira, Masaka, Mbarara, Mubende and Soroti. In order to handle the importation and distribution of vehicles, the Corporation plans to rent and equip a garage and, later on, to erect or buy a fully equipped garage of its own. Finally, regarding its distributive functions, the N.T.C. is to acquire six trucks and three light vans.

The N.T.C. gives financial assistance to African traders mainly by discounting bills, confirming indents and guaranteeing credits, hire-purchase agreements, and bank loans. These activities are to be considerably expanded. In addition, the Corporation is to provide, with money from the African Development Fund, modern shop premises for rent by African traders in Arua, Kabale, Masaka and Soroti.

The Corporation also plans to expand its training services by increasing the corps of field officers (including field auditors) and conducting more courses for African traders.

In 1968/69, a site in the central area of Kampala will be acquired (at an approximate cost of Shs. 500,000) on which the permanent headquarters of the Corporation will be erected during the next Plan period. During 1968/69 and 1969/70, the N.T.C. will erect three staff housing units and will acquire supplementary office equipment and furniture.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 200*	Shs. 1,100	Shs. 3,230	Shs. 2,800	Shs.	Shs. 7,330

* The value of fixed capital assets taken over from African Business Promotion.

BANK OF UGANDA

Capital Expenditure Programme of the Bank of Uganda: 09-

The Bank has spent funds for alterations to its temporary headquarters building in order to provide more office accommodation and to render building more suitable for the Bank's operations. Work is now well under on the construction of the Bank's permanent headquarters in Kampala, which should be completed in 1969. The Bank is also putting up houses and flats for the accommodation of its staff.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 1,400	Shs. 4,300	Shs. 7,300	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 13,000

UGANDA COMMERCIAL BANK

Capital Expenditure Programme of the Uganda Commercial Bank: 09-43

The establishment of the Uganda Commercial Bank involved a considerable amount of expenditure on various items such as engaging qualified bank officials, training staff of the former Uganda Credit and Savings Bank, purchasing additional office machines, alterations and/or extension of premises, separating the Head Office from the Kampala Branch, and providing accommodation for the necessary officials.

By the middle of 1966, all the branches taken over from the former Uganda Credit and Savings Bank, with the exception of Fort Portal, had been commercialized. Alterations to the Kampala Branch premises have been carried out and the Head Office has been established. Extensions to the Jinja and Mbale blocks have been completed also. At Kampala, a number of blocks have been put up to provide accommodation for staff. The total cost of the above-mentioned works and various other minor extensions, alterations and buildings, was Shs. 3,100,000. Contracts worth over Shs. 1 million have been awarded for extensions and new buildings at Arua, Fort Portal, Lira and Soroti.

With the expansion of the Bank's activities and the increase in the volume of business, the existing office block at Kampala is proving inadequate. The Bank has, therefore, acquired a site, on Kampala Road, where a headquarters office block will be erected at a cost of approximately Shs. 16 million. Other offices to be opened during the Plan period will be at Mbarara, Kasese, Kabale, Tororo and Hoima.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Shs. '000					
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. 1,200	Shs. 2,000	Shs. 6,000	Shs. 10,000	Shs. 2,800	Shs. 22,000

NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION

Capital Expenditure Programme of the National Insurance Corporation: 09-44

The Corporation at present relies much on agents who represent it in all the more important centres in the country. A sub-office has been opened up in Mbale and it is planned to open up similar offices in other main regional towns of the country as the volume of business grows. The Corporation plans to erect its own office block in Kampala during the Second Five-Year Plan. It will also build about ten staff houses during the same period.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 2,500	Shs. —	Shs. 2,500

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Capital Expenditure Programme of the East African Development Bank: 09-61-01, 16-61-02

The East African Development Bank is at present housed in rented premises. Early in 1969, work will start on the erection of the Bank's own headquarters in Kampala. The site for the building has been provided free of charge. The Bank also plans to erect a number of houses for its staff.

(a) Office Block for the East African Development Bank: 09-61-01

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE*

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs. —	Shs. —	Shs. 2,450	Shs. 4,550	Shs. —	Shs. 7,000

(b) Housing for East African Development Bank Staff: 16-61-02

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

					Shs. '000
1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	TOTAL 1966/67- 1970/71
Shs.	Shs.	Shs. 1,040	Shs. 1,560	Shs. —	Shs. 2,600

* Excluding E.A.D.B. investment in industrial establishments.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF THE EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS CORPORATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UGANDA)

Estimated Capital Expenditure

Shs. '000

Code	Project	Estimated Capital Expenditure						Total 1966- 1971
		1966*	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	
08-62-01	Development of existing Railway Lines and related Installations	5,000	19,000	18,000	12,000	18,000	8,500	80,500
08-62-02	Purchase of additional Locomotives	1,500	17,000	15,000	16,000	—	3,000	52,500
08-62-03	Purchase of additional Railway Wagons	7,000	25,000	25,000	12,000	13,000	6,500	88,500
04-62-04	Development of Railway Workshop Plant	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	500	7,500
08-62-05	Junja Train Ferry Terminal	1,500	1,600	500	1,000	1,000	500	3,100
08-62-06	Marine Services	—	1,000	—	—	500	300	3,000
08-62-07	East African Railways Road Services	1,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	500	1,800
16-62-08	East African Railways Corporation Staff Quarters	17,000	68,600	63,500	45,000	35,500	19,800	12,500
	Total	17,000	68,600	63,500	45,000	35,500	19,800	249,400

* One half of the total expenditure during the year.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF THE EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UGANDA)

Estimated Capital Expenditure

Shs. '000

Code	Project	1966*	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	TOTAL 1966- 1971
08-64-01	New Aircraft and Aircraft modifications			1,400	27,900	39,600	13,700	158,900
08-64-02	Kampala Airways Terminal Building	50,000	23,300	—	2,000	2,000	—	4,000
04-64-03	Aircraft Engine Overhaul Workshop		—	1,000	3,200	—	—	4,200
11-64-04	Airways Training Centre		100	—	—	5,000	—	5,000
08-64-05	Airways Sales Offices	100	—	100	200	100	100	700
08-64-06	Airways Communications and Sundry Projects and Replacements	600	1,200	1,300	2,000	1,300	800	7,200
	TOTAL	50,700	27,600	3,800	35,300	48,000	14,600	180,000

* One half of the total expenditure during the year.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF THE EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UGANDA)

Estimated Capital Expenditure

Code	Project	1966*	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	Total 1966- 1971
08-65-01	New Sub-Post Offices and the Up-grading of Sub-Post Offices to Departmental status	30	14	113	132	165	79	533
08-65-02	Miscellaneous Postal Equipment and additional Private Postal Boxes	28	149	66	64	100	39	446
08-65-03	Development of Telephone Exchanges	—	1,090	3,786	3,439	5,881	2,073	16,269
08-65-04	Development of the Main Trunk Telephone Network	28	9,391	3,650	4,765	1,902	1,914	21,650
08-65-05	Expansion of the Subscribers' Telephone Network	—	2,920	2,679	2,996	3,440	2,060	14,095
08-65-06	Expansion and Improvement of the Telegraph System	—	726	220	1,290	581	207	3,024
08-65-07	New Post Office/Telephone Exchange Buildings and Building alterations	1,497	3,607	1,198	1,100	680	340	8,422
	TOTAL	1,583	17,897	11,712	13,786	12,749	6,712	64,439

Shs. '000

* One half of the total expenditure during the year.